
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC PERIODICALS

1860-1960

an illustrated
collectors guide

Book I

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An Illustrated Collectors Guide

Published By Ramm Communications, Inc.
9121 Baltimore St. N.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55434

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Printed in the United States of America
By Ramm Communications, Inc.
9121 Baltimore St. N.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55434-4397

Remy Bourne
June 1, 1990

Introduction

By John W. Adams

Remy Bourne is a true pioneer. His first book, "American Numismatic Sales and Informational Literature", charted a vast expanse of unexplored territory. Now, with his latest effort, he guides us still further into the unknown.

"American Numismatic Periodicals, An Illustrated Guide to Collecting" is not the first effort to define the general subject. As early as 1878, Richard Hoe Lawrence announced his intention to assemble a list of periodicals.¹ He never consummated the project, but Malcom Storer did, publishing both the AJN² and The Numismatist.³ Modern writers such as Phares Sigler⁴ and Elvira Clain-Stefanelli,⁵ have also treated the subject as part of a general bibliography.

The difference between Bourne's approach to periodicals and that of earlier authors will be apparent from some simple statistics: Storer lists 40 numismatic periodicals produced in the United States; Sigler compiled 28 and Clain-Stefanelli a more robust 72. In dramatic contrast, Bourne lists no less than 235 periodicals, including some which he had never seen but which he had found referenced by dependable sources.

This, then, is the primary thrust of Bourne's book. It is by far the most complete listing of U.S. periodicals ever attempted. In addition to the basic citation, the author provides other relevant data including (where known) the dates of publication, the physical format, the editor, and most helpfully, an illustration of an actual copy.

More so than in most endeavors, periodicals tend to be short-lived. For every tenacious Edouard Frossard or Dr. George Heath, there are a dozen editors whose resolve turns out to be ephemeral. Previous observers have been content to let these latter sink into the anonymity. Not Remy Bourne, who resurrects such feeble efforts and has preserved them for time to come.

Within the breadth of U.S. Numismatic literature, periodicals have never received the respect they deserved. The first six volumes of the Numismatist stir excitement but, otherwise, collectors have at best, moderate interest. Publication like Frossard's Numisma, Stack's Numismatic Review and the American Journal of Numismatics — rich repositories of knowledge and tradition though they may be — remain an unguarded secret sought only by the cognoscenti.

"American Numismatic Periodicals" seeks to rescue its subject matter from neglect. Having painstakingly laid out what has been published, when and by whom, the author has blazed a trail which others can now follow with confidence. Most of what is collected by present day numismatists costs a lot of money but possesses little inherent value. Those fortunate persons who are led into the land of periodicals by Mr. Bourne will discover items that cost very little and yet feed the soul.

¹Numisma, November 1877, Vol. 1, No. 6.

²Volume 36, Page 177, 1912.

³Volume 31, 1918.

⁴"Numismatic Bibliography," P.O. Sigler, Dearborn, 1951.

⁵"Select Numismatic Bibliography," Elvira E. Clain-Stefanelli, New York, 1965

Introduction

By Q. David Bowers

In recent years the collecting of out-of-print numismatic literature has come into its own right, and certain scarce auction catalogues and reference books have on occasion brought hundreds if not thousands of dollars. There is a larger fraternity composed of enthusiasts who are willing to bid liberally for books and auction catalogues they do not already possess.

Less in the limelight, undeservedly so, are numismatic periodicals. Undoubtedly the present work, *American Numismatic Periodicals*, will remedy this. Remy Bourne is to be congratulated on his persistence in tracking down magazines and journals which in many instances were of limited circulation in their own day—and sometimes that day was more than a century ago. The ultimate value of an out-of-print numismatic work—whether it be a periodical, auction catalogue, book, or something else—is the information it contains. In my own library I value highly such periodicals as Ed. Frossard's *Numisma*, early issues of *The Numismatist*, and other 19th and early 20th century periodicals. Reading through these is often equal to becoming immersed in a spicy detective story or novel. In the days before libel suits were the rule, collectors and dealers alike had no hesitancy in calling a spade a spade. Perhaps we have lost something in the meantime.

Until now there has been no single source for information on 19th and 20th century numismatic periodicals. To be sure, some of the more popular journals are regularly mentioned in print, *The Numismatist*, *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, and others being in this category. However, where else besides the present volume can one learn about, for example,

Chicago Collectors Monthly, an ephemeral journal produced to the extent of 26 numbers from January 1907 through February 1909? Although I have seen many out-of-print numismatic items in my time, I have never seen even a single copy of this particular magazine. *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*, which made its debut in 1908 and which was continued through 1919, was in its day extremely popular. In my recent writing of *The American Numismatic Association Centennial History*, the 100-year chronicle of the Association, I found that in certain instances more information about the ANA was to be found in Mehl's magazine than in the ANA's own official journal!

If a prize were to be given for being just plain cantankerous, Thomas L. Elder, the well-known New York dealer, would certainly be a prime contender. The present work makes note of two of his periodicals, the short-lived *Numismatic Philistine* and the *Elder Monthly*, the latter subsequently renamed *The Elder Magazine*.

Although early copies of numismatic periodicals can be rare, on today's market the vast majority of them are inexpensive. With a copy of the present book in hand, the collector of out-of-print literature will be properly armed to determine which are interesting or otherwise, to know which issues were produced and over what span of years, and then to aggressively set about acquiring what he wants. In time, I imagine that many of these periodicals will follow the footsteps of auction catalogues and books and attain substantial values. However, for the present there are many opportunities.

The entire fraternity of numismatic book collectors owes a deep debt of gratitude to Remy Bourne.

An Overview of American Numismatic Periodicals 1860 to 1960

By Ken Lowe

Foreword

This historical overview is merely an attempt to give some perspective to the data which Remy has recorded. While I have made every good faith attempt to deal fairly and properly with the history of the numismatic periodicals, I readily recognize that others may have valid disagreements with my judgments and conclusions.

Also, by necessity I have made various value judgments in deciding what to mention and what to omit. For example, I decided that the *Empire Investors Reports* and *The Numismatic Investment Bulletin* of which one copy was produced in December 1963 were more precisely newsletters or house organs than periodicals. Consequently, I decided that the concept of coin investment was not relevant to the discussion of the periodical at this time. However, I can understand that disagreements with my interpretations have merit.

For coherence, I decided to follow Remy's organization. Generally, what is discussed in each decade are those which began in that decade. Consequently, most periodicals which lasted for more than one decade are discussed in their entirety within the decade in which they originated. Also, the periodicals within each decade are not necessarily discussed in chronological order. Rather, I tended to discuss the periodicals according to their importance. Finally, even though this work ends with the 1960's, I continued the discussion into the seventies and beyond for most of the periodicals which continued after the sixties ended.

Next, I certainly do realize that decades begin with years ending in "1". However, I felt that using the more commonly employed, but technically incorrect, practice of beginning the decade with years ending in "0" tended to make the division more logical.

The 1860's

Numismatics was quite well established in the United States by the end of the Civil War as indicated by there having been approximately 200 numismatic auctions conducted during the preceding 10 years. However, most of the collectors and dealers were clustered in the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New England areas. In fact, the earliest American numismatic societies were formed in the late 1850's in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, New Haven, and Rhode Island. Individuals who lived outside those areas had little access to the mainstream of the hobby as numismatic communications outside those areas were severely limited.

American numismatic literature was in its formative stages. More importantly there was no established print medium for regularly communicating numismatic information.

Numismatic auction catalogues were little more than listings of coins. As most collectors and dealers attended the auctions in person, there was little reason to provide the extensive text or scholarship which we take for granted in today's auction catalogues. The fixed price list was not extensively used as most coins were sold in shops, or sold and traded among groups of collectors. For example, Joseph Levick in the November 1868 *American Journal of Numismatics* mentioned that in the late 1850's local collectors and those visiting from other cities used to gather regularly at George Cogan's shop in Philadelphia "to see what was to be seen and learn any news that might be stirring in the numismatic world". (p. 55)

Perhaps the most widespread national publicity that numismatic matters received were the various illustrated articles carried in *Harper's Magazine* in the early 1860's including W.C. Prime's two articles, "Coins and Coinage" (February 1860) and "Coin in America" (March 1860), and a three part article "Making Money": "The Assay Office New York" (November 1861), The Mint at Philadelphia (December 1861), and "The American Banknote Company" (February 1862). The March 1863 "Harper's Magazine" also carried "Continental Money", an article by Benjamin J. Lossing.

Although not having as extensive a circulation, *The Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register*, which was published between 1846 and 1943, printed digested articles from various sources many of which had numismatic value including in Volume 1 (July 1846 to June 1847) woodcut engravings of 212 coins of the world on 16 plates; and 2 full-color anti-photographic banknotes from Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Edson in Volume 12 (1857-1858). Not generally known is that in Volume XVI (July 1861 to June 1862) accompanying an excerpt from John Hickox's 1858 *The History of American Coinage* were the inclusion of the 5 plates originally included in some copies of Hickox's work. The plates were finely engraved on thicker paper tinted in the metallic colors of the coins.

It was through the occasional articles in national periodicals such as these that those people interested in American numismatics, but who were outside the eastern centers of numismatic activity, received the limited amount of numismatic information available to them.

1860's (continued)

Numismatic periodicals existed in Europe prior to their introduction into the United States. It is generally considered that the first numismatic periodical was the journal of the Royal Numismatic Society – the *Numismatic Journal* edited by John Y. Akerman which appeared in 1835, later to be renamed the *Numismatic Chronicle* under which name it continues today. However, E.E. Clain Stefanelli's 1985 *Numismatic Bibliography* lists the first two volumes of *Annalen der gesamten Numismatik* in 1804 and 1806, edited by Friedrich von Schlichttegröll. Other early European periodicals were the *Revue Numismatique Francaise* which appeared in 1836, followed in 1841 by *Annali di numismatica* in Naples, and by the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* in 1845.

Chronologically the first American numismatic periodical appears to be *The Coin and Stamp Journal* published in Chicago by A.B. Mason and Smith issued monthly between May 1865 and April 1866. Attinelli noted, "Twelve numbers of this little 5¼ x 8¼ bantling (a young child) of 4 pp. each sufficed to kill it." (p. 105) Although Remy Bourne notes that these were listed in the "Earl of Crawford" library, we have not seen any of these, nor have we been able to find any illustrations of them.

The next American numismatic periodical, one which was to be somewhat more significant, appeared the month following the demise of the *The Coin and Stamp Journal*. On March 8, 1866 at the meeting of the American Numismatic & Archaeological Society (ANAS) Joseph Levick proposed the creation of an American numismatic periodical equal to the quality of the European journals. The ANAS (Note: the ANS was renamed the ANAS after the Civil War keeping the name until 1908 when it resumed being called the ANS) appointed a publication committee of Levick, Isaac Wood, George H. Perine, Frank H. Norton and Reverend William W. Seymour. Because there was doubt about the prospects for the financial success of a journal, the ANAS adopted measures to subsidize the first year of the project. Finally, near the end of May 1866 the first issue of the first major American numismatic periodical appeared – Volume I, Number 1 of the *American Journal of Numismatics and Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archaeological Society*. (Howard L. Adelson, *The American Numismatic Society*, 1958, p. 56). At the very beginning of the first issue which consisted of 8 pages appeared a statement summarizing the state of numismatic communication in America at the time:

It is certainly a matter of some surprise, taking into consideration the extent of the interests involved, that the subjects of Numismatics and Archaeology have, until the present time, existed in this country without an organ or means of introduction to the public, or to those persons who make their study a specialty.

...the only means for instruction, for the spread of information, or for the advancement of these sciences, in a literary point of view, has been an occasional paragraph in a weekly paper, or an account of some coins sale, or the discovery of an ancient relic, transiently made public in the newspapers and perhaps cut out and preserved by interested collectors.

...and all this time there has been no publication attempted which, besides being of historical value, should act as a check upon all nefarious and improper acts, either in the manufacture, collection, or sale of coins and medals.

...with the hope that ...it (The *AJN*) may in time become a useful and valuable adjunct to historical and scientific literature. (p. 1)

The first issue also contained "transactions" (summaries) of the meetings of the ANAS, the Boston Numismatic Society, and the New England Numismatic and Antiquarian Society; also featured was a descriptive column accompanied by a woodcut of a "Sommer Islands" piece; a proposal for the striking of a memorial Lincoln medal; "Numismatics and Archaeology Considered as Aids to History", a paper read before the March 8, 1866 ANAS by Frank Norton, President. The 6 display ads on the last page were exclusively from advertisers in New York, Boston, and Worcheter, Massachusetts.

It has been estimated that between 150 and 200 copies of the first issue were produced with Adelson noting that in 1867 circulation of the *AJN* had been less than 100. (p. 61) Soon after, the issues began to include accounts of auction sales, accounts of the legislation authorizing new coinage, correspondence, and lists of coin catalogues (the source of much of Attinelli's data) and coins and tokens. By the eighth issue, December 1866, the expanding horizons of the American numismatic world appeared with 2 articles "Numismatics in Indiana" and "Numismatics in California".

The 1860's (continued)

Unfortunately the *AJN* was not an immediate financial success. In fact from 1870 to 1908, the publication of the *AJN* was taken over by the Boston Numismatic Society. However, the importance of this estimable journal which ran in 53 volumes through 1924 was quite accurately stated in a history of the Journal written in Volume XLI, "The history of the Journal, if it could be given in detail, would be a history of American numismatics."

In 1867 what may be considered another early periodical appeared although it is not listed in Remy's book. The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia issued *The Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia from May 4, 1865 to December 31, 1866*. This volume which was the first published account of the Society's proceedings and the first record of the accounts of the society's earliest meetings from December 28, 1857 to April 6, 1865 did not appear until the Proceedings of 1910 to 1912, Volume 26. In addition to the minutes of each of the regular meetings for the period the balance of the volume consisted of 8 papers read before the society. The numismatic papers were: "Some Observations on Early Currency of Maryland" by Henry Phillips, Jr., "The Pleasures of Numismatic Science" also by Phillips, and "A Historical Sketch of the National Medals Issued Pursuant to Resolution of Congress 1776-1815" by Charles H. Hart.

Ebenezer Mason from Philadelphia was one of the earliest full time coin dealers, conducting 34 auctions between 1868 and 1890. However, he was also the first individual American who seriously committed himself to the periodical for any length of time, probably for two reasons: first, to promote numismatics and second, to supplement his income. Unfortunately despite his enthusiasm, Mason never experienced consistent financial success in the coin business. Consequently, he had to leave the business several times.

During each of the periods in business, Mason put out a periodical. *Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine* debuted in April 1867, 14 months before his first coin auction. Not as scholarly as the *AJN* these entertaining issues which were replete with history and numismatic information gave an immediacy to numismatics after the Civil War. For example, he noted that someone had traded a 1799 cent for a \$40.00 diamond pin, and that a Massachusetts collector has sent in \$5.00 (in 1867) for annual subscription. The issues featured a series of articles on the history of American coinage with excellent articles on colonials and the cents of 1793. Further, he correctly predicted that the upcoming Mickley sale "will

be the most important that ever occurred in this country. The catalogue will be the guide hereafter for pieces and prices." Mason also promoted Cogan's Mackenzie sale, the first plated sale in American numismatics. Other brief articles of note were on the 1791 "Washington" silver half dollar, the Fewsmith coin cabinet (Mason's greatest sale), the redemption of large cents, and an account of Cogan's Cauffman sale. The magazine ran for 60 issues through the end of 1871. Of particular importance was his "Photographic Gallery of Coin Collectors of the United States No. 1" which had portraits of 48 major collectors of the period. As an indicator of how numismatic activity was geographically clustered, consider that of the 48 numismatists illustrated, only 5 were not from the east: three from Michigan, one from Indiana, and one from Missouri.

Reverses due to the panic of 1873 forced him out of the business until 1879. In June 1879, he began a new periodical, *Mason's Coin Collector's Herald* which ran until September 1881 when again he left the business. The first issue's lead story was the "History of the Recently Discovered Confederate Half Dollar."

He moved to Boston where in 1884 and 1885 where he produced 12 issues of *Mason's Monthly Illustrated Coin Collector's Magazine and Coin Price Current*. These issues contained biographies and engraved portraits of "eminent numismatists past and present", also engraved exterior views of various U.S. mint buildings.

In 1886, he began conducting auctions again. His periodicals which continued with the same name were produced irregularly. Remy notes one issue in 1886 and three in 1890, the latter with the title preceded by "New Series". The December 1890 issue included prices of 100 lots from the Parmelee sale, a buy/sell chart offering to buy and sell 1793 chain cents at \$12.00 and \$20.00, and 1794 dollars at \$80/\$120. This last issue apparently signalled the end of Mason's numismatic career as his final auction had been conducted six months earlier. Complete sets of Mason's periodicals are quite rare due to the poor quality of the paper he used, the duration of time that they were produced, and most importantly the numerous interruptions in their production.

Another periodical of worthy note in the 1860's was *The American Stamp Mercury and Nummatist* edited by F. Trifet from Boston. It began in 1867 and the *The American Stamp Mercury*. "Nummatist" was added to its title in issue 21 in July 1869 where it stayed for a total of 11 mostly monthly issues until the next July.

1860's (continued)

In the July 1869 issue the editor stated its reason for the change.

... we always answered that two magazines on the former subject were enough. That we were mistaken our Numismatic friends will at once see, for though there *are* two magazines published in this country devoted to the collection of coins (apparently), the editor of one is so learned and the articles of the magazine so profound, that it will never be a *popular* magazine, though it should be read by every collector who takes an interest in his collection. The editor of the other has the misfortune to lack what his brother has too much of, viz: that much needed, but seldom found article, common sense. We have often wondered whether the Timbrophilic or the numismatic articles in its columns were the least correct, but have not yet been able to solve this problem.

The journal went out of business in March 1871 after publishing 8 more issues for a total of 38. (Attinelli, p. 103)

Thus, the decade ended with the *AJN* and *Mason's Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine* being the only two ongoing primarily numismatic periodicals. It is also important to note that all of the periodicals for the decade were from east of the Mississippi.

The 1870's

The 1870's found a total of 29 periodicals which were worthy of note numismatically. *De Kuriositi Kabinet*, the first noteworthy periodical of the decade, was also one of the most fascinating journals. Published in "Nu York", by William Brown its first 11 monthly issues used "phonetic" English on the first page of each issue. It continued until the next "Ju'lai". George Kolbe in his Lee/Champa sale of June 28-29, 1981 noted, "each issue offers coins and stamps for sale, comments on current auctions, and in three of the issues, contains a sales listing of early coin auctions 1828-1871." (p. 85) In January 1873 he resumed the publication under the more traditional spelling *The Curiosity Cabinet* publishing a total of 32 issues at irregular intervals until 1897. Brown noted in his April 1877 issue that he began in business in 1860 dealing in U.S. and foreign gold, silver and copper coins, medals, and tokens.

Apparently the first journal to be published west of the Mississippi (and barely west at that) was the *Coin and Stamp Journal in the Interest of Numismatics and Philately* published in Kansas City, Missouri by W.E. Winner in January 1875.

Its Kansas City life was limited, however. In July, 1876 J.J. Casey of New York took over the journal's publication which was published until August 1877 for a total of 32 issues.

Another periodical of note was the *Numismatic Pilot* subtitled to *Ancient Coins and Their Uses* produced by Robert Morris in LaGrange, Kentucky in November 1876. This newspaper-like periodical apparently was the first in the United States to be devoted to the study of ancient coinage. However, it apparently only ran for 4 issues ending in June 1877. Additionally, in the first issue Morris noted that "*The Numismatic Pilot* is published monthly as the organ of *The American Association of Numismatists*", in what must have been another early attempt, in name if not in fact, at creating an additional numismatic organization.

Another interesting development involved two periodicals. *The Numismatic Journal in the Interest of Coins and Curiosity Collectors*, produced in Boston by L.S. Drowne in North Adams, Massachusetts ran for 6 monthly issues from August 1877 to January 1878. It began with a "Salutory" giving a brief, serious history of the current growth of coin collecting in America, and stated his intent to produce a useful periodical. Also in January 1878, another periodical *The Jersey Coin Journal, Devoted to the Interest of Coin & Curiosity Collectors* debuted. Edited by Lewis C. Boysen in Egg Harbor, New Jersey, it only ran for one issue. Perhaps that might be attributable to Boysen's "Prospectus" having been taken virtually word for word from Drowne's "Salutory". This certainly must have been one of the earliest and boldest examples of plagiarism in American numismatic journalism.

September 17, 1875 saw the first, and only, appearance of *The Curiosity Shop and Antiquary published in the interests of American Local Archaeology and for the benefit of the Ladies' Fair of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church*. The four page newspaper in Irvington, New York was of special importance as it appears to be the first print appearance of its editor Edouard Frossard, who wrote, "... however much engrossed in active business our best citizens may be, they yet find time and occasion to cultivate tastes not in themselves utilitarian, and that among these tastes, the study of American antiquities holds a not unimportant position.

Less than three months later on December 1, 1875, *The Coin Collector's Journal (CCJ)* produced by J.W. Scott & Co. debuted with Ed. Frossard as its editor in which position he remained for the first 12 issues comprising Volume I. David Proskey succeeded Frossard as the editor of *CCJ*, a position he kept for the remaining 12 years of the periodical.

The 1870's (continued)

Scott & Co., which had established itself in philatelic publications about stamps of the world, used the *CCJ* to provide information about foreign and ancient coinage. However, this widely distributed national periodical provided important information about American numismatics including serial articles about American tokens and medals, and accounts of the current numismatic scene including auctions. Beginning with issue 48 in November 1879, Proskey began a series describing in detail, with pertinent factual and historical information, all of the then recognized varieties of large cents and half cents. These articles formed the basis of Doughty's *The Cents of the United States* which was published in 1890. Additionally, with Scott's extensive mailing list from its philatelic sources, the *CCJ* delivered numismatic information throughout North America. Thus collectors who were not in the traditional eastern collecting areas were able to gain access to the American numismatic mainstream.

After Ed. Frossard left Scott, he began to produce *Numisma*, one of the truly great American numismatic periodicals. This classic house organ was issued from January 1877 through December 1891 in 10 volumes consisting of 60 numbers in 59 issues (one issue was a combined number) totalling 500 pages. The first nine volumes were issued bi-monthly, with the final volume issued over a five year period.

The following was printed in George Kolbe's Ted Craigie Sale (#14), August 13, 1983, lot 69:

Clain Stefanelli 309. Adams, p.68: "Frossard opened his own business in 1877 and initiated his own periodical, *Numisma*. This latter, undoubtedly the most lively publication of its kind, provides us with an intimate glimpse into the hobby as it and its personalities then existed. The editor deals out praise to his friends but doesn't hesitate to flog offending competitors, a list which includes Scott, Proskey (he of the India rubber conscience), Mason, Steigerwalt, Woodward and the Chapmans, among others."

Numisma is particularly important as an authoritative record of American numismatics from 1877 to 1891 bridging the period from the ending of Attinelli's *Numisgraphics* (1876) to the earliest years of the *Numismatist*. Primarily devoted to American numismatics, the monographs also included topics on ancient and foreign coins and medals. A few specific articles were "The Starred Cent, 1794", a series on Sutlers'

checks, "French American Colonial Coinage of 1670", "French American Colonial Jetons", "U.S. Pattern Coins. Their Illegal Issue and Sale, and the Ineffectual Efforts of Numismatists to Check It," "Early Days of the United States Mint".

Further, each issue contained detailed accounts of contemporary auction sales, book reviews, "Numismatic Gossip", correspondence, proceedings of some numismatic societies, and fixed price offerings of coins. Some specific matters which were dealt with were Frossard's scathing attack on the Chapmans' Bushnell sale, discoveries of 1804 dollars and new varieties of coins, and the questionable practices of the United States mint. Far from being dry reading, many of Frossard's biting opinions about some of his contemporaries today would be considered libelous. He did, however, have his favorites: Ed Cogan, S.K. Harzfeld, and William Strobridge. Complete sets of *Numisma* are quite rare. We estimate that no more than 10 complete, original sets exist. In 1983 Remy Bourne reprinted 100 copies of *Numisma*.

The last significant entry of the decade was Charles Steigerwalt's *The Coin Journal*. Steigerwalt produced 12 numbers of this periodical between April 1878 and July 1882. Among the useful articles were one on half cents, and the 1794 starred reverse cent. Apparently Steigerwalt's rare 1884 book, *Steigerwalt's Illustrated History of United States and colonial Coins*, was a compilation of articles from *The Coin Journal*. He produced three other periodicals through 1909: *Steigerwalt's Coin Journal*, *Numismatic News*, and *The Curio*. The periodicals featured valuable numismatic information, offers of coins at fixed prices, and discussion of the numismatic scene. Because Steigerwalt lived in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, far from the eastern concentration of the hobby, most of his periodicals were distributed throughout the country as he attempted to cultivate a much wider, predominately mail order market than the eastern coin dealers. That, along with his having produced periodicals irregularly over twenty years, has made the task of collecting his periodicals quite challenging.

It is also appropriate to note that in 1872 the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal began producing *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*. Although *The Canadian Antiquarian* was obviously not a United States numismatic periodical, the growth and expansion of U.S. numismatics did not stop at the Canadian border. *The Canadian Antiquarian*, which featured much still significant research on early Canadian and North American numismatics,

The 1880's (continued)

owned the magazine until his death June 16, 1908. Soon afterward, Farran Zerbe, with the approval of the A.N.A. Board of Governors, personally purchased the magazine from Dr. Heath's estate. Finally, at the 1910 A.N.A. convention in New York the association voted to acquire *The Numismatist* from Zerbe. It is ironic that a Canadian, W.W.C. Wilson of Montreal, purchased the magazine which he donated to the American Numismatic Association. Today, a completely original set of *The Numismatist*, of which perhaps 15 are known, is generally considered to be the centerpiece of a truly prestigious library of American numismatic literature.

By the end of 1890, Scott's *Coin Collector's Journal*, Frossard's *Numisma*, and Mason's periodicals all had ceased publication. Steigerwalt periodicals continued sporadically under various names. The *Canadian Antiquarian* was continuing, however with significantly decreased attention focusing on numismatics. Therefore, the next decade began with only two numismatic periodicals still being regularly published in the United States: the *AJN* and *The Numismatist*.

The 1890's

The 1890's found little new occurring with numismatic periodicals. In fact while during the 1880's over 50 periodicals were introduced that had at least some involvement with numismatics, barely one third as many new titles were introduced this decade. Additionally, other than two new titles by Mason and by Steigerwalt, none were of real significance or substance. This is probably true for three different reasons. First, *The Numismatist* and the *American Journal of Numismatics* had become truly national numismatic periodicals. Thus, there was no longer a real need for the small, regional periodical. Second, *The Numismatist* carried advertising which reached a national audience. Consequently, it made much more sense to advertise in *The Numismatist* than to go through the time, the trouble, and the expense of starting a new periodical. Finally, and perhaps most important, the contributors to *The Numismatist* and the *American Journal of Numismatics* tended to be the leading and the most authoritative numismatists of the day. In comparison, other periodicals found themselves with little to offer.

One short lived periodical of note was *The Coin & Stamp*. Devoted Exclusively to Numismatics and Philately produced in San Antonio, Texas produced by Dr. J.B. Breeding. Despite its lifespan of only 2 issues — January and February of 1892 — it represented the first periodical dealing with numismatics to be produced in Texas.

Also of note was *The Coin Collector's Journal. A Monthly Journal for Coin and Stamp Collectors* of which 9 issues were produced between January 15, 1892 and April 1893 in Middlebury, Connecticut. Of significance was the way in which the editor thought to list himself on the cover — "Edited by C.H. Trask. Member of the American Numismatic Association." Trask was probably one of the first members to use his A.N.A. membership to add to his credibility.

Finally, Chas. Steigerwalt made a significant change in his approach to the periodical. He had resumed producing a periodical for the first time in 11 years, introducing *Numismatic News* in March 1895. In newspaper format, the first issue included observations about the auction scene, a correction indicating that only two and not three "Strawberry Leaf" 1793 cents were known, and a recommendation to purchase *The Numismatist*. However, apparently only 3 issues were produced through September 1895. With the last issue in February 1896 being a four page "Cheap Price List", for all intents and purposes, Steigerwalt abandoned the periodical form and chose to concentrate on producing fixed price lists.

The 1900's

The 1900's were quite significant because two giants made their first appearances on the numismatic scene, Thomas Lindsay Elder and B. Max Mehl. Additionally, while both were known primarily for their commercial successes, both also produced significant numismatic periodicals.

Elder produced his first periodical, *The Elder Monthly. Devoted to Things Numismatic, Archaeologic, Philatelic, Historic, Antique, etc.*, in March 1906, 3 years after conducting his first auction. 19 issues of the magazine were produced over the next two years. Afterwards Elder continued with two other periodicals — *The Numismatic Philistine* in 1909 and *The Elder Magazine* in 1910. Elder was quite knowledgeable and most outspoken. The magazine featured numismatic news of the day with Elder's pointed observations, articles about numismatic and antiquarian matters by Elder and others, proceedings of numismatic societies, classified and display ads, and Elder's legendary list of "Historical Coin Collectors" — "The following worthies have 'passed into history' as having in one way or another acted unfairly with coin cataloguers and dealers".

Mehl's *Numismatic Monthly* is arguably the most underappreciated periodical in American numismatic history. It was published from 1908 to 1919 in ten volumes. Mehl suspended publication after the December 1911 issue because he planned to move his business to New York City from San Antonio "to attain the success which I have every

The 1900's (continued)

cause to believe my efforts deserve." However, he soon returned to San Antonio, apparently without having operated in New York at all. The *Monthly* resumed publication with the January 1914 issue. George Kolbe in his 1984 sale with Spink wrote of the *Monthly*, "an underrated source of information, the *Monthly* is especially rich with word sketches of turn of the century American numismatists, often accompanied by individual or group photos." The magazine featured important articles by prominent numismatists about all aspects of numismatics, emphasizing American coinage. A special feature was that each year after the A.N.A., the magazine offered a detailed, most entertaining account of the convention. Perhaps people have falsely assumed that *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* was merely one more example of Mehl's penchant for self-promotion. However, this periodical compared quite favorably with the *AJN* and *The Numismatist* as the best numismatic periodicals of the time. It must also be emphasized that Mehl was the first major numismatic figure outside of the major commercial centers to achieve great success over an extended period of time.

Finally, a small periodical of the time deserves some comment. *The Universal Exchange Magazine* was produced in Belvidere, Illinois in four issues between December 1904 and March 1905 by George A. Russ. The significant feature of this modest magazine was that included in its third issue, February 1905, was a photograph of the delegates to the 1904 A.N.A. convention in St. Louis.

The 1910's

In this decade, only five new periodicals appeared. And only one of them was truly significant. The *Coin and Medal Bulletin* produced by Edgar Adams and Wayte Raymond, ran for 11 issues between April 1916 and March 1917. It was a monthly except for the July-August 1916 combined issue. The first issue was introduced with the following statement:

A Purely American Numismatic Magazine

The need of a monthly numismatic publication that would deal with Coins, Medals, and Tokens which have been issued in North and South America has been felt for a long time.

Numerous publications bearing upon various phases of American numismatics have been issued, yet there remain many series of coins that have never been mentioned at all, or, if so, only in the most meagre manner. Oftentimes

in the publications cited above references have been made to certain pieces, but the proper illustrations have been lacking.

The aim of the publishers will be to supply these deficiencies, so far as practicable, and to issue articles, properly illustrated, in a manner complete enough to be of numismatic value.

Special features included a profusely illustrated, detailed checklist of Civil War tradesmen's tokens of Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan; coins from both Raymond's United States Coin Co. and from Adams for sale at fixed prices; articles about Latin American coinage;

The March 1917 issue began with the announcement:

The Coin & Medal Bulletin Discontinued.

We had hoped . . . that there would be a need for a publication which would be . . . strictly devoted to numismatic subjects, and particularly those associated with the countries of the Western hemisphere. We must confess that the support we have received has not been so extensive as we would have liked and which would have made possible the continuance of our publication by defraying at least a fair proportion of the expense involved.

We are by no means discouraged, however, and THE BULLETIN will reappear, we hope, at a date not very distant when condition will be more favorable.

The lack of support to which Adams and Raymond referred can be attested to by the scarcity of even individual issues of this periodical, much less the significant rarity of complete sets. That two such prominent and experienced numismatists were unable to make a success of their worthy periodical is a good barometer of why there were so few journals started during the 'teens'.

Another of the decade's periodicals deserves mentioning. The *Collector's Blue Book. A Monthly Illustrated Magazine for Collectors* consisted of 13 consecutive monthly issues which began in December 1913. The May 1914 issue indicated that it was the official organ of the American Society of Coin Collectors, one more ill-fated attempt to create another national numismatic organization.

The paucity of new periodicals can also be attributed to the effects of the war despite the United States' having entered the war so late. One must expect that the war put a damper on numismatics, among other activities, in much the same way as the next war would.

The 1920's

Few periodicals dealing with numismatics were initiated during the 1920's. Thomas Elder attempted two new journals, neither which proved successful: *The Ancient Arts* which dealt with coins, glass, and antiquities, and of which only one issue is known; and *The Collector's Notes* which was issued occasionally in 1926 and 1927. Bourne lists 6 issues of which 3 were included at the rear of Elder auction catalogues.

Between 1922, 3 years after the end of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*, and 1933, Mehl produced *Mehl's Coin Circular*. Although this small publication was primarily a glorified fixed price list, occasional articles were included which generally dealt with Mehl's observations, purchases, and travels. Thirteen issues were produced between 1922 and 1928. After a four year interruption, two more issues were produced, one in 1932 and the last in 1933.

In the mid-1920's, Wayte Raymond began a new periodical, *The Coin and Medal Bulletin. The New Series*. Although the February 1925 issue was listed as number 8, we have no evidence of how many issues were actually released. Little is known about this periodical. Bourne can only account for two issues. It would seem that Raymond's second attempt at creating a periodical was also commercially unsuccessful although he would soon find great success with this medium.

Another important, but scarce periodical of the period was *Guttag's Coin Bulletin* which was lasted for 14 issues in 1928 and 1929. The first issue (March 1928) was listed as Volume 6, Number 1, but there were no earlier issues. Apparently Guttag Brothers considered their prior mailings and circulars to be the first five volumes in their numbering system.

Usually about half of each issue consisted of several illustrated articles about various aspects of numismatics with the remaining half being a fixed price list of coins, medals, and/or tokens. The articles covered ancient, European, Latin-American, and United States coinage, and included various short sections about interesting numismatic miscellany.

In December 1929 they released their last issue where they announced, "...with the growth of other departments of our business it is no longer possible to give the preparation of material for the Bulletin the attention it merits." They also announced that they were erecting their own building which they were planning on moving into about March 1930. With their intended reorganization they were going to suspend

most of the activities of their coin department except for essentially rare and expensive coins. Instead they were going to "specialize in the purchase and sale of bank and security stocks and other unlisted securities." In view of the timing, it was a rather unfortunate decision as Guttag Brothers suffered severe financial reverses.

Finally, in 1924 the American Numismatic Society ceased publishing the *AJN*. Instead, the A.N.S. decided to concentrate on the *Numismatic Notes and Monograph* series which they began in 1921. Thus, by the end of the decade, *The Numismatist* had become the only significant national numismatic periodical still publishing.

The 1930's

Clearly, the Depression crippled numismatics in the first half of the thirties. Long time dealers dropped out of the market. Advertisers severely cut back the quantity of their advertising in *The Numismatist*. Few of Thomas Elder's auction sales had the importance and quality of his earlier efforts. Max Mehl only conducted 12 auctions between 1931 and 1939. As the Depression affected all other aspects of numismatics, common sense dictated that beginning a numismatic periodical would not be a wise entrepreneurial decision.

However, beginning in 1934 the issuance of commemorative coins in the last half of the decade revitalized the hobby, largely from people who previously had not been involved with coin collecting. Also, in 1936 attention was refocused on numismatics with the mint's resuming production of proof sets. Through the end of 1934, the A.N.A. had assigned membership numbers through 4600, with about 200 new members a year having joined since 1900. However, by January 1939 membership number 7209 had already been assigned (to Al C. Overton), a 50 percent increase in only four years.

The numismatic revitalization saw two significant entries to the periodical field: *The Coin Collector's Journal* produced by Wayte Raymond in New York and the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* produced by Lee F. Hewitt, Jr. in Chicago.

April 1934 saw the first issue of *The Coin Collector's Journal (CCJ)* published by Scott Stamp and Coin, and edited by Wayte Raymond. Raymond took over as the publisher in 1939. Beginning in 1940 the *CCJ* truly became a periodical rather than a quasi-house organ. The journal ran through 1951 in 18 volumes consisting of 139 numbered issues.

The 1930's (continued)

Bi-monthly from 1952 to 1954, a series of 17 special monographs were produced each devoted to a single topic. Finally two other monographs were produced in 1958 bringing the *CCJ* to an end with 160 numbers in 158 issues. This important journal is vastly underappreciated today.

The Coin Collector's Journal, contained illustrated articles by prominent numismatists: Edgar Adams on early mint issues, Newell on ancients, Howland Wood, Wismer, Raymond on Latin American and on store cards, John Ford on authenticating colonials and on Crosby's *Coins of America*, Phares Sigler's series on colonials, the later reprinted J.P. Morgan collection of Ancient Greek coinage. Also included were features on coinages of various foreign countries which later were incorporated in Raymond's *Coin of the World* reference books. In fact, it is generally unknown that Clapp's important 1941 monograph *United States Cents 1804-1814* first appeared as an article in the December 1934 issue. There were also several supplements produced which contained lists of coins and currency for sale. The supplements are quite scarce.

Also between February 1936 and October of 1940 Raymond produced 16 issues of *Coin Topics* which might be more accurately described as a house organ. "It is our purpose to make it more than a 'price list'. We are going to tell the stories and incidents connected with the many interesting coins you may have, or wish to have, in your collection. . . . We would appreciate knowing your opinion of our form of advertising."

The *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine (NSM)* debuted with the January 1935 issue, an 8 page issue of 4 by 5 inches. Only 200 copies of the first issue were produced. In the January 1960 issue of the *NSM*, Hewitt looked back on the magazine's first 25 years. Hewitt noted that the *NSM* was "the first independent English language numismatic periodical to reach its silver anniversary." In fact it would continue for a total 480 issues through February 1976. Hewitt mentioned that the original idea behind the magazine was for actually to be a "'scrapbook' — to reprint pertinent portions of rare and out-of-print books together with a digest of current numismatic news." For example, the first volume, of six issues, contained reprinted sections of Doughty's *The Cents of the United States*.

In the same 1960 issue, Hewitt succinctly described the *NSM*, "It has been the privilege of the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine to publish numerous articles which have since become standard references on the subjects

covered." Significant, classic articles written by prominent numismatists graced its pages over its 40 year lifetime: Walter Breen on just about everything numismatic, R.S. Yeoman on colonials, the Fuld's on storecards and tokens, R.W. Julian on early American coinage and the United States mint, and John Muscalus on paper money, among many others. Some of the other prominent writers whose works appeared were John Davenport, Eric Newman, Arlie Slabaugh, Major Sheldon Carroll, Lynn Glaser, Maurice Gould, Cornelius Vermeule. Also regular feature columns were written by Ted Schwarz, Tom De Lorey, and Hank Spangenberger, among others. Many of the articles were later published separately in the tan card covered Hewitt Information Series.

However, the *NSM*'s special importance was its serving as THE national numismatic advertising medium. Hewitt recalled that the *NSM* "began to be known as the Wall Street Journal of the coin trade." Although most issues rarely exceeded 40 pages of text, it was not unusual for the issues through the 1950's and 1960's to have well over 150 pages of advertising from the largest and most prestigious dealers having multi-page ads offering grand rarities to the smallest classified ads by private collectors offering the most humble collector coins.

One must realize that 50 years ago many collectors lived in areas which did not have a front-line local coin dealer or coin club, and thus were isolated from general numismatic activity. Also, one must remember that coin shows were virtually unknown; coin conventions were fewer, far less accessible, and in most most cases total attendance was quite small. For many, the window to the numismatic world was the monthly arrival of the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*. The *NSM* let the collector order the rare coins to which he would otherwise not have access. It also let the collector comparison shop for those commemoratives, proof and mint sets, rolls, and double date cents.

The 1940's

The most important numismatic periodical to debut in the 1940's was the *Numismatic Review. A Scientific Digest Pertaining to Medals and Paper Money* which was produced by Stack's in New York. 16 numbers in 14 issues were released which were dated between June 1943 and April-October 1947 although these did not correspond to the actual release dates. The first issue listed Thomas Ollive Mabbott as the Editor and Hans Holzer Assistant Editor. In 1945 Cornelius Vermeule was listed as an assistant editor. By 1947 Frederick Knobloch was

The 1940's (continued)

the Assistant Editor with Harry Stein as the Associate Editor. Its purpose was stated in the first issue:

"The *Numismatic Review* will endeavor to supply a long felt need of America numismatists, providing a channel for the publication of serious and authoritative articles by specialists in every field. It is not our purpose to rival or supplant other periodicals, but . . . to devote our pages mainly to what other periodicals at present either do not cover, or cover only incidentally. In some senses, it is hoped to revive some of the virtues of the old *American Journal of Numismatics*.

The *Review* was rather equally divided among ancient, world, and U.S. coins and medals. Among the prominent contributors on American numismatica were Howard Newcomb on half dime varieties, Howard Kurth on "the 'Auctori Plebis' Coppers", Mabbott on all facets of coinage including varieties of 1795 eagles, Joseph Stack on a history of counterfeiting, Lenox Lohr on "U.S. Copper Patterns of the 1820's", John Richardson on "Varieties of Connecticut Cents", a long unsigned article about "Double Eagles of 1933 Not Lawful Coin", and "Untraced Curiosities in the American Colonial Series" by John Jay Ford, Jr. Other contributors included Carl Wurtzbach and Howard Gibbs. In addition to the scholarly articles, there were book reviews, correspondence, and observations of the numismatic scene.

Finally, the April 1947 number contained a "Valedictory" in which Mabbott wrote, "After much consideration, it has been decided to suspend publication . . ." Mabbott's farewell was dated December 16, 1948 which reflected the *Review's* irregular publishing schedule.

The *Numismatic Review*, which since its demise has been referred to by many as being "ahead of its time", is generally considered to be one of the finest American numismatic periodicals, ever.

The *Essay Proof Journal*, the Official Journal of the Essay-Proof Society, was introduced with the January 1944 issue and is still being published. Its stated purpose was "the promotion of collecting and study of the essays and proofs of stamps and paper money." While its primary contents have always been devoted to philately, the journal has still been the source of many, important articles on U.S. paper money and bank note engravers. The profusely illustrated, glossy quarterly consists of feature and serial articles, book reviews, proceedings, and advertising from prominent philatelic dealers. Complete sets of the journal are quite rare, bringing

heavy attention and strong prices whenever one should be offered.

Another periodical worthy of comment was *Frank Causey Wilson's Monthly Coin Bulletin* for which Bourne lists 12 monthly issues from April 1945 to March 1946. It consisted primarily of display ads for many mail order dealers including Raymond, Federal Coin Exchange, Kenneth Lee, Clint Hester, M. Powills and others not so prominent. Its special feature was that each issue contained a biography of a different numismatist such as Lee, Frank Katzen, Hans Schulman, and also of Whitman Publishing. Even individual issues of this Chicago based periodical are scarce.

Thus, as America moved into fifties, the primary numismatic periodical of the period was the *Numismatic Scrapbook* followed by *The Numismatist* and *The Coin Collector's Journal*. The other numismatic periodicals of the period were either short-lived, undistinguished, or primarily advertising mediums.

The 1950's

The 1950's saw the development of two trends: first, the groundwork was laid for an numismatic magazine which would be mass marketed and sold on newsstands. The general public's receptiveness to these new periodicals was largely attributable to several factors which were publicized in the public press, rather than through numismatic channels: the mint's resuming production of proof sets, the recent changes in the designs on the dime and half dollar, and the publicity involving the "rarity" of the 1950-D nickel. Second, numismatic periodicals devoted to non-U.S. coinage began to appear. This was the beginning of the trend toward specialized numismatic periodicals that would flourish in the next decade.

Early in 1955, Spiers Welsh of Bloomfield, New Jersey introduced a periodical named *You Name It*. Published in the *Interest of Coin Collectors and Dealers* in which, rather obviously, he asked the readers to give it a name. The July issue saw the magazine being named *The Flying Eaglet* with Frank Spadone joining Welsh. After going through a series of name changes and takeovers, this periodical would become *Coins Magazine* in January 1962. Thus, this mass marketed periodical was targeted to a much larger, but less expert, public. Several other publications which remain prominent today would soon be started to compete for the same audience, the most successful of which was *CoinAge*. *CoinAge*, however, did not originate as a monthly periodical. It began as a quarterly with its first issue dated Winter 1964; the second was dated Spring 1965. Soon afterward, it became a monthly.

The 1950's (continued)

Also, three periodicals specifically targeted at the world coin collector were started: *The Crown & Taler*, *The Far East Numismatic Digest*, and *World Coin Bulletin*. Nat Litwer's *The Crown & Taler* ran from 1955 through part of 1958 although copies of individual issues, much less complete sets, are quite scarce. Alan Craig's *The Far East Numismatic Digest* ran for only two issues in 1957. Of special note was *Amery's Foreign Coin Bulletin* edited by Charles Amery of Peoria, Illinois, which debuted in October 1959. With the third issue of 1960, its name was changed to the *World Coin Bulletin* and continued until its last issue in March 1963. The Sidney Printing and Publishing Company then purchased the *World Coin Bulletin* and changed its name to *World Coins* whose first issue was dated January 1964. Edited by Russell Rulau for over a decade, *World Coins* became the first significant, successful American publication devoted exclusively to world coins.

Some mention should also be made about a few other important publications: New Netherlands' *Numisma* produced by John Ford and Walter Breen, and the *Numismatic Gallery Monthly* produced by the two A.K.'s (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg) which continued later as *Kosoff's Coin Bulletin*. Despite each of the publications containing significant numismatic information, I tend to consider them to be house organs as they were primarily sales lists, whereas Remy feels that they are more precisely periodicals.

Also of note was the appearance of the *Numismatic News* in 1952. While this newspaper was not a weekly until 1969, the *Numismatic News* does hold the honor of being this country's longest continuing numismatic newspaper.

Thus, as the 1950's concluded, an explosion for numismatics in America, and concomitantly for the American numismatic periodical, was on the horizon.

The 1960's

A variety of factors were responsible for the significant increase in numismatic activity in the sixties. Again, the boom was caused by a series of factors which affected the public as a whole, and not by actions within the numismatic community. First, the new reverse on the 1959 cent made the public aware of their coinage again. This was soon followed by the publicity generated by the 1960 small date cent. Second, the introduction of the Kennedy half created a public fervor for the new coin. On a personal level, I can remember that when Kennedy halves were first issued, there was such a demand for them that local banks were limiting customers to obtaining only five Kennedy halves at a time, if

they happened to have any. The halves were given away as gifts and prizes. In the first few months of their release, I can remember their being sold locally for \$5⁰⁰ and up.

An additional factor which increased numismatic activity was the elimination of silver in our coinage which also focused people's attention on their pocket change. Also, in the sixties periodically there was a "change" shortage, making people again quite aware of their pocket change. Next, the publicity generated by the proposed 1964 silver Peace dollar also served to attract people's attention to numismatics. Two more significant factors were the treasury's release of the formerly rare 1903-O and scarce 1904-O silver dollars, and the numismatic market's boom in rolls. Finally, with the significant increase in both leisure time and discretionary income due to the country's prosperity, Americans were enthusiastically pursuing a variety of hobbies, numismatics included.

As the sixties began, the *Numismatic Scrapbook* was the king of the numismatic periodicals, with *The Numismatist* continuing its prominent role. However, a bold experiment was about to be launched — a weekly newspaper devoted exclusively to numismatics; in March 1960 a "sample edition" of the proposed paper appeared — *Coin World* Volume I, Number 0. The first weekly issue appeared soon afterward — the April 21, 1960 issue of *Coin World*. With its first 1969 issue, Krause's *Numismatic News* also became a weekly, temporarily adopting the name *Numismatic News Weekly*. These two respected weeklies have revolutionized numismatics. The collector now was able to get his numismatic information in a timely manner; each published current price trends; also the large quantity and great variety of display and classified advertising provided the collector a potpourri of choices every week. It is most noteworthy that each of these two weeklies has continued without interruption into the nineties.

With the January 1964 issue the *Whitman Numismatic Journal* debuted. Edited by R.S. Yeoman, this quality monthly would continue for 60 issues until its demise in December 1968. In the first issue under "Why Another Coin Periodical?", Yeoman wrote,

Its purpose is to primarily lend aid and comfort to the thousands of loyal owners of our standard reference books which are issued a year or more apart. A year is a long interval between editions — made to seem longer by the quickening pace of the coin market and the stepped-up flow of new issues of foreign governments.

The first four issues were subtitled "A Monthly Supplement to all Whitman Standard Coin Reference Books". However,

The 1960's (continued)

the May 1964 issue appeared with a new, more accurately descriptive subtitle, "A Monthly Magazine Devoted to all Phases of Numismatics." The contributing columnists were a veritable "Who's Who" of numismatics: Bolender, Bowers, Breen, Charlton, Glaser, Julian, Kenney, Newman, Taxay, Willey, and Yeoman. The features covered all aspects of numismatics, but with a special emphasis on North American numismatics. The December 1968 final issue mentioned that the Whitman was ceasing to publish the magazine to concentrate on their production of books and supplies. Unfortunately, no comparable numismatic periodical has yet replaced this marvelous magazine.

In January 1964 *World Coins* also debuted. It was published by Amos Press, Inc. in Sidney, Ohio, the publishers of *Coin World*, who had purchased the *World Coins Bulletin* in March of 1963. Although the *World Coins Bulletin* had quite a limited circulation, *World Coins* which was edited by Russell Rulau soon became the journal for the increasing number of collectors of world coins. Other than the Yeoman brown books and white books, no other significant or timely references existed for the rapidly growing number of world coin collectors. The section of advertising in the *Numismatic Scrapbook* devoted to foreign coinage was quite limited. The first Krause "telephone book" would not be produced until 1972. The first issue of *World Coin News* would come even later.

Each issue of *World Coins* featured a different theme: British Commonwealth, Moslem, Ancients, Gold, Currency, Latin America, Russia, Oriental, Germanic, and others. Not only were the feature articles written by experts, but also there were regular price trend charts for the coinage of various countries. Additionally, the numerous, quality ads were also a gold mine of information. 147 consecutive monthly issues of *World Coins* were produced through March 1976 when, despite its being profitable, Amos publishing decided to cease publication "because of demand from readers for quicker information." (March 1876, page 3) It was decided to incorporate the magazine into a new section in *Coin World* to be called "Coin World International" where it continues today although it has never even remotely approached its previous quality.

Another classic periodical underwent a major change. In the April 1968 issue, with issue number 386, Amos Press took over the *Numismatic Scrapbook* from Lee Hewitt. By the end of the 1960's the NSM was still a vital publication. In fact, beginning in late 1974 under the editorship of Courtney Coffing the NSM consistently contained outstanding articles

and numismatic columns. Sadly, the increase in quality was not sufficient to prevent its demise. With the February 1976 issue after 480 issues, as was done with *World Coins*, the NSM ceased publication. The publisher stated that the NSM would be incorporated in *Coin World*. In fact, for a while the masthead of *Coin World* contained the subheading "and Numismatic Scrapbook". Thus, by the late 1970's *The Numismatist* became the sole surviving "traditional" monthly numismatic periodical.

A significant trend that started in the 1960's was that several numismatic organizations devoted to specific collector interests began to issue quality periodicals which served as each organization's official journal. Many of these journals which were designed to reach a specialized, knowledgeable audience have survived and prospered for many years. Among the most prominent were the following which are each still being published:

In October 1960, James Spilman who later formed the Colonial Newsletter Foundation began *The Colonial Newsletter*, which featured specialized research and information about colonial coins.

In April 1961 The Society of Token, Medal, & Obsolete Paper Money Collectors (which became the Token and Medal Society later that year) produced the first copy of the *Journal of the Token and Medal Society*. The name *TAMS Journal* appeared with the first issue of Volume 6 in 1966.

At the 1961 ANA, The Society of Paper Money Collectors (SPMC) was formed largely by those obsolete paper money collectors who originally were part of The Society of Token, Medal, & Obsolete Paper Money Collectors. They began to issue *Paper Money*, their society's journal, late in 1961.

The Early American coppers Club (EAC), formally organized in 1967, distributed the first issue of *Penny-Wise* dated September 15, 1967. The more than 120 issues since have contained a potpourri of scholarly research, discoveries, surveys, and commentaries on the current numismatic scene with special emphasis on large cents.

In the autumn of 1967, the Civil War Token Society began the quarterly, *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*. In the Fall of 1977 it was renamed *The Copperhead Courier*.

Additionally, Walter Breen and Lynn Glaser issued a little known periodical. The first issue of *The Metropolitan Numismatic Journal* was dated May-June 1961. The 16 page, small format, glossy, illustrated journal was published by the Metropolitan

The 1960's (continued)

Coin Company. Intended to present "articles of interest to serious collectors in the early American field", apparently between 200 and 300 copies of the first issue were produced. The second issue, dated November 1961, was renamed *The Numismatic Journal* as Glaser took over the journal and withdrew from the Metropolitan Coin Company which had moved to New York City where it was operated by Paul Weinstein. This issue was a rather low quality, mimeographed booklet. Apparently even fewer copies of the second issue were produced. Regardless, for whatever reason or reasons this independent, scholarly journal produced by two outstanding numismatic scholars only survived for the two issues.

Another noteworthy trend was reflected by a large number of other short-lived periodicals. Many were not serious attempts at numismatic journalism; rather they were concerned with trying to take advantage of the roll boom; others were merely conceived as a method to acquire names for mailing lists.

So, as the sixties ended the numismatic periodical was in excellent health. *Coin World* and *Numismatic News* were reaching tens of thousands of collectors weekly, *Coins* and *CoinAge* had become newsstand staples; Three monthlies — *The Numismatic Scrapbook*, *The Numismatist*, and *World Coins* — were still quite significant numismatically. Finally, a variety of specialized periodicals all of which had originated during the sixties were being supported quite well by their targeted audience, a situation which continues today.

Afterword

I gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Remy Bourne and Armand Champa both of whom I bothered constantly for information about specific periodicals and for advice in preparing this overview. Also, I genuinely thank George Kolbe for giving me permission to quote from his authoritative catalogues.

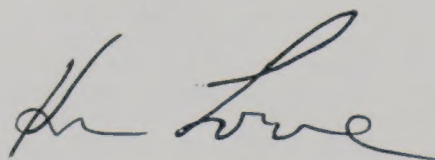
I must emphasize that Remy's efforts in completing this systematic listing of periodicals are truly herculean.

Essentially, he was working in virgin territory. While there have been writings on other aspects of numismatic literature, other than the listings in Clain-Stefanelli's *Select Numismatic Bibliography* which are by definition extremely "selective", no one previously had ever undertaken anything which even faintly approached this work on the numismatic periodical. Consequently, Remy was working on a quasi-"Star Trek" mission — going where no man has gone before.

Remy has spent an unbelievable amount of time and energy in preparing this work, not to mention a not insignificant quantity of money in assembling his collection of periodicals. I have been fortunate to see the other books which Remy has written — about sales and promotional literature, and his series of books on fixed price lists and "prices paid for" lists — in addition to this mind-boggling work. I also know how much Remy has contributed to Martin Gengerke's definitive work on American numismatic auction catalogues. Although Remy honestly believes that his efforts are of only modest importance, I firmly believe that numismatic bibliophiles of the future will have the name of Remy Bourne firmly established in the pantheon of giants of historical research about numismatic literature. Present and future researchers and writers about numismatic literature, especially those who will continue Remy's work, will find that what was formerly chaos now has order.

I also encourage other writers to pursue researching the numismatic periodical. Despite Remy's superior reference book, he realizes that the surface has only been scratched.

Finally, I had a ball writing this introduction. Remy, thank you for allowing me to be a part of this project.



Ken Lowe

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC PERIODICALS.

FREQUENT inquiries are addressed to me, as to what Numismatic Books are desirable for the young student, and what periodicals are published in the country treating on the subject of Numismatics; to the latter part of the inquiry I here attempt to give a general answer, to which correspondents are respectfully referred.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

The first number of this Periodical was issued May, 1866, in New York, under the auspices of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, and it was continued as a monthly for four years, under the same management; at the end of which time, and at the close of the fourth volume, the publication was transferred to the Boston Numismatic Society, and has since been issued as a quarterly, under the supervision and editorial management of Messrs. Appleton, Green, and Colburn of that Society. It is in its fifteenth year. This Journal, which began well, has steadily improved, until it now holds a high rank in the periodical numismatic literature of the world; its volumes are in themselves a library, and without them any American Numismatic Library is but a fragment. Subscription, \$2 a-year; address Jeremiah Colburn, Boston, Mass.

THE CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

As numismatists and antiquarians we know nothing of the line which separates the United States from the dominions of the good Queen,—hence this excellent publication finds a place in this list. The first number appeared in July, 1872. It is published quarterly, and every number is filled with able and interesting original articles, unsurpassed by those in any kindred publication. The number for July, when issued, will be the first of volume eight. It is published by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal,—subscription, \$1.50 a year. Address Geo. A. Holmes, Treasurer, Box 1310 Montreal, Canada.

NUMISMA.

A small quarto paper of eight pages, is now near the close of its fourth year; its editor, a coin dealer, never forgets that he is a gentleman, and his neat paper is always filled with entertaining, original matter. Issued bi-monthly. Subscription, 50 cents a year. Address Ed. Frossard, Editor and Proprietor, Irvington, New York.

THE KURIOSITI KABINET.

Commenced as a monthly in 1870, and regularly issued until August, 1871. Suspended for a time, its publication was resumed in 1872, in which year appeared Vol. 2, No. 1; in 1873 No. 2 came out, which in April, 1876, was followed by No. 3. Since then the proprietor, William P. Brown, 145 Nassau Street, New York, has issued his paper occasionally, and sends it gratuitously to his friends.

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL.

The first number of this was issued December, 1875; at first it was under the editorial management of Mr. Frossard, and gave promise of character and usefulness, but since Mr. Frossard's withdrawal in favor of the present editorial incumbent, Mr. Scissors, who has so many papers to take care of, its high promise has not been maintained, though its owner advertises this in connection with a similar publication devoted to the sale of second-hand postage stamps, as "the leading papers in their lines (50,000 circulation)." Probably about three figures can be safely dropped from this enumeration, and the paper may be bought for one year for one dollar, sent to Mr. Scott, at 146 Fulton Street, New York City.

MASON'S COIN COLLECTOR'S HERALD.

No. 1 is dated June, 1879, a quarto of eight pages, somewhat larger than NUMISMA, and issued quarterly. This paper is the successor of MASON'S COIN AND STAMP COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE, which commenced in 1867 and ended in 1872. The editor of the Herald wields a facile pen, with a sharp point, dipped in ink with just gall enough to prevent it from souring; his paper is always lively and readable. Address E. Mason, Jr., 143 North Tenth St., Philadelphia. Subscription, \$1 a year.

MASON'S NUMISMATIC VISITOR AND PRICE CURRENT

is published as a Supplement to the Herald, to whose subscribers it is sent free; to non-subscribers the price is 50 cents a year.

THE COIN JOURNAL.

Was first issued July, 1879, of small size; has been several times enlarged, until at present it is a respectable sized quarto of eight pages. It is announced as a quarterly, at the modest subscription price of 25 cents a year. Its editor and proprietor is Charles Steigerwalt, of Lancaster, Penn.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC HERALD.

The first number bears date 1879, and announced itself as an annual; circulation 25 copies, and subscription price five cents; it is now a semi-annual at ten cents a year, and promises for its next number a circulation of 1200. Its editor, A. B. Carmen, may be addressed at East Richland, Ohio.

COIN COLLECTOR'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE.

This latest aspirant for numismatic honors is published quarterly in Philadelphia; the first number, containing 20 pages in octavo form, is dated March, 1880, mostly filled with good selections, interesting to coin collectors. Terms, 50 cents a year. Editor and Proprietor, A. M. Smith, 533 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN.

Though this publication is not devoted to Numismatics as a specialty, yet, as it treats of subjects dear to the heart of the numismatist, it is given a place in this list. It is an illustrated quarterly of 72 pages, and treats on all subjects pertaining to the Antiquities of America, Coins, Indian and Pre-historic Remains, Stone and Copper Implements, Indian Languages, Customs, and Traditions, &c., &c. No subject interesting to the American archaeologist is neglected. In connection with it is published another quarterly, THE ORIENTAL AND BIBLICAL JOURNAL, devoted especially to the archaeology of Classical, Biblical and Oriental Lands. Both of these Journals have as contributors the most eminent scholars and specialists in the various departments. They are edited with signal ability by Rev. Stephen D. Peet, of Clinton, Wisconsin, and are deserving of a liberal support. The subscription price of the American Antiquarian is \$3 a year; of the Oriental Journal, \$2; or the two magazines for \$4. The Antiquarian is now near the close of its second year. Published by Jameson and Morse, Chicago, Illinois.

I will undertake to forward subscriptions to any of the publications mentioned, free of cost to the subscribers or publishers, and earnestly recommend numismatists and archaeologists to do as I do myself—subscribe for every one of them.

W. E. W.

Preface

This book of known numismatic periodicals is more than just a listing of volumes and numbers even though it is presented that way. It is the key to unlocking a door to knowledge.

This door is the way to numismatic knowledge. The door to information about past studies and to present research which provides you with the great opportunity of becoming a more informed collector.

An informed collector, in my judgement, is the best kind of collector. By becoming a knowledgeable collector, you learn many things about your area of expertise, such as what is rare and what is common, what is quality and what is average, and what has value and what is overvalued.

By collecting, reading, and studying these periodicals, you will come to understand the past foundation of this numismatic hobby. You will understand how it is made up of great researchers, dealer personalities, grading variations, controversy in selling coins, literature and coin rarities, as well as the collectors of the past and present.

This book has been in an on/off stage for more than 10 years but mainly put together during the last 5 years. Because of this you will find that the type styles, faces, and formats will vary from page to page. For this I apologize but I did not want to start all over to iron out these minor inconsistencies.

My true enjoyment over these past years has been to acquire the periodicals of our numismatic history, record them, and preserve them for future collectors so that they may learn the pleasure and knowledge to be gained from them.

There have been four sources that I am aware of from which to draw upon for information to determine which periodicals are available to the collecting public and to a lesser degree, when a particular periodical started and ended.

The four are: Emanuel Joseph Attinelli's "Numisgraphics" 1876 which listed among other items periodicals to 1875. Second, The A.N.S. "Dictionary Catalogue of the Library" by G.K. Hall & Co., 1962. This consisted of photocopied file cards of the libraries holdings. Third, was "American Philatelic Periodicals" by Chester M. Smith, Jr. which listed periodicals that partially included numismatics. The fourth source was the "Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T." by E.D. Bacon 1911 and two supplements of 1911 and 1938.

The first three books I did not use for resource material but found E.D. Bacon's book of immense help in identifying earlier periodicals up to 1910 and I have credited this in my work by the type in the lower left hand page that reads "E. of C."

What I have endeavored to do is to show the following information:

- An illustration of the earliest collectable copy of each periodical in my collection to aid in identification.
- If no periodical has been seen it is so noted as "Photo not available" but the information is provided as found in E.D. Bacon's book up to 1910. After the period of 1910 and up to 1960, I had no source to really draw upon so I do not know which periodicals are missing and should have been listed.
- The illustration page also shows title, subtitle, if any, address, and state as well as publisher. In very few cases is the editor shown due to lack of information or multiple changes. Early on in this project I chose to omit this information. Also listed is format and size and the "first issue" date and "last issue" data and the "total issues" when known.

On the illustrated pages I never guessed what the first or last issue was. It was not included unless I had the specific information or actual periodical in hand. Otherwise, I marked it unknown. In many cases, it would have been easy to back count, but I will leave that to someone else to verify in the future.

On each page following the illustration page, I filled in the information completely across the page for each issue of each periodical that I have. If I did not have the periodical and the information was available in the Earl of Crawford's Library, the first five columns were filled in otherwise the line was left blank.

The page numbers are for each decade (I chose to use 0 to 9 decade) and new finds can be readily added to this numbering system.

In the back of this book I have added a "previously or continued as" index to help you track the title or merger changes of various periodicals.

In the front section of this book I have reprinted "Woodward's Flyer" which he sent out on American Numismatic Periodicals in the 1880's.

I am very excited and in awe that three of America's top numismatists in individual fields accepted my request and have taken the time to write introductions for this book. These introductions share further with you the importance to collecting numismatic periodicals in today's market.

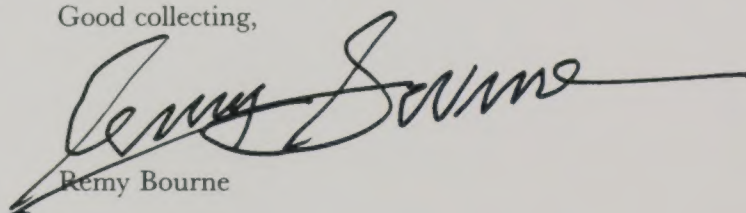
My thanks go to Mr. Q. David Bowers, Chairman of the Board of Bowers and Merena, Inc. dean of numismatic coin professionals, and the author of more than 50 titles of not only numismatic books but books in other fields as well.

A thank you to John Adams, Chairman of Adams, Harkness and Hill. John is one of the most prominent literature collectors of today and the author of several ground breaking numismatic literature books written this last century.

And finally, thank you to Mr. Ken Lowe, partner in the "Money Tree". He is one of the most respected numismatic literature dealers cataloguing material today and also the author and editor of newsletters and numerous writings.

An appropriate ending to this book comes from the back cover of a book in my library by Vaillant, once owned by Brian Fairfax the younger. "QUONDAM ERRORES ADNOTAIR". The quote was written by Fairfax and applies as well today as it did in 1728.

Good collecting,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Remy Bourne", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Remy Bourne

1860's

Coin and Stamp Journal	1865-1
American Journal of Numismatics	1865-3
Western Antiquarian, The	1865-14

1870's

de Kuriositi Kabinet	1870-1
American Coin and Stamp Review	1870-3
Mason's Monthly Coin Collectors' Magazine	1870-5
Mason's Quarterly Coin Collectors' Magazine	1870-7
Curiosity Hunter, The	1870-9
Curiosity Cabinet, The	1870-12
Stamp and Coin Trader, The	1870-15
Coin & Stamp Journal	1870-17
Decorah Numismatic Journal, The	1870-19
Coin Circular, The	1870-21
Collector's News	1870-23
Curiosity Shop and Antiquary, The	1870-25
Coin Collector's Journal, The	1870-27
Amateur Record, The	1870-35
Numismatic Pilot	1870-37

Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors Magazine	1865-16
Coin and Stamp Journal, The	1865-20
American Stamp Mercury and Numismatist, The	1865-22

Coin & Stamp Journal, The	1870-39
Numisma	1870-41
Harzfeld's Numismatic Circular	1870-45
Numismatic Journal, The	1870-47
Coin & Stamp Journal of Brooklyn, The	1870-49
Jersey Coin Journal, The	1870-51
Coin Journal, The	1870-53
Collectors World, The	1870-55
American Journal of Philately and Coin Advertiser	1870-57
Mason's Coin Collectors' Herald	1870-60
Collector's News, The	1870-62
Collectors Aid, The	1870-64
American Stamp and Coin Journal	1870-66
American Numismatic Herald	1870-68

1880's

Amateur's Journal, The	1880-1
Coin Collectors' of the U.S. Illustrated Guide	1880-3
Collectors Guide, The	1880-5
Collector's Library Table, The	1880-7
Empire City Philatelist, The	1880-9
Granite State Philatelist	1880-11
Old Curiosity Shop, The	1880-14, 15
Curiosity Collector, The	1880-19
Steigerwalts Coin Journal	1880-21
Nashville Coin News, The	1880-23
American Boys, The	1880-25
U.S. Philatelist, The	1880-27
Mason's Monthly Illustrated Coin Collectors Magazine and Coin Price Current	1880-29
Our American Youth	1880-31
Southern Collector, The	1880-33
Independent Philatelist, The	1880-35
Capital City Philatelist, The	1880-37
Crayton's Occasional	1880-39
Hermes, The	1880-41
Eastern Collector, The	1880-43
Exchange, The	1880-45
Keystone Stamp and Coin Gazette	1880-47
Plain Talk	1880-49
Long Island Collector, The	1880-51
Chemung Review, The	1880-53
Youths Ledger, The	1880-55

Mason's Buying and Selling Collector's Catalog and Coin Price Current	1880-58
Stamp and Coin Gazette, The	1880-60
Gazette, The	1880-62
Chariton Gazette	1880-64
Collector's Bi-Monthly Directory, The	1880-66
American Numismatist, The	1880-68
Curiosity World, The	1880-70, 71
Golden State Scientist, The	1880-74
Empire State Philatelist, The	1880-76
Common Sense	1880-78, 79
Mohawk Standard, The	1880-81
Southern Collector	1880-83
Collector's Monthly, The	1880-85
Alabama Collector, The	1880-87
Collector's Journal, The	1880-89
Collectors' World, The	1880-91
Hawkeye State Collector, The	1880-93
One Dime	1880-95
Collector's Ledger, The	1880-100
Kentucky Stamp Magazine, The	1880-102
Collectors Magazine, The	1880-104
Collector and Exchange, The	1880-106
Collector's Ledger, The	1880-108
Numismatist, The	1880-110, 111
Curiosity Collector, The	1880-119
Eastern Press	1880-121

1890's

Progressive Philatelist, The	1890-1
New Series Mason's Coin Collectors Magazine and Price Current	1890-3, 4
Collector, The	1890-6
Youths Exchange, The	1890-10
National Exchange	1890-12
Spy Glass, The	1890-14
Numismatic Bank	1890-16
Coin Collector's Journal, The	1890-18

Coin & Stamp, The	1890-20
Cabinet and Album	1890-22
Numismatic News	1890-24
Philatelic West, The	1890-26
Michigan Philatelist, The	1890-29
Philatelic Weekly, The	1890-31
Pennsylvania Numismatist, The	1890-33
Curio, The	1890-35
Philatelic West and Camera News, The	1890-37

1900's

Prairie State Philatelist, The	1900-1
Omaha Monthly Philatelist	1900-3
Collectors Journal, The	1900-5
Philatelic Rays	1900-7
New York Stamp and Coin News	1900-9
Stamp and Coin Reporter, The	1900-11
Collectors Note Book, The	1900-13
Universal Exchange Magazine	1900-15

Collector, The	1900-17
Coin Cabinet, The	1900-19
Elder Monthly, The	1900-21
Post Card and Stamp Journal, The	1900-23
Chicago Collectors Monthly	1900-25
Mehl's Numismatic Monthly	1900-27
Numismatic Philistine, The	1900-33

1910's

Elder Magazine, The	1910-1
American Collector, The	1910-3
Stamp and Coin Collector	1910-5

Collector's Blue Book	1910-7
Coin & Medal Bulletin	1910-9

1920's

Ancient Arts, The	1920-1
Hobby-Rider, The	1920-3
Mehl's Coin Circular	1920-5
Coin and Medal Bulletin, The	1920-7

Collector's Notes, The	1920-9
Hobby News	1920-11
Gutttag's Coin Bulletin	1920-13

1930's

Hobby-Swapper	1930-1
Old Coin News, The	1930-3
World Coin News, The	1930-5
Home Hobbist, The	1930-7
Numismatic Scrapbook	1930-9
Collector's Advertiser, The	1930-11
Collector's News-Advertiser, The	1930-13

Coin Topics	1930-15
Numis-Market Digest, The	1930-17
Avocations	1930-19
Hobby Spotlite, The	1930-21
Mehl's Coin Chronicle	1930-23
Numisma	1930-25
Keim's Hobby News	1930-27

1940's

Hobbyist, The	1940-1
Numismatic Review	1940-3
Essay-Proof Journal, The	1940-5
Philatelic Press, The	1940-7
Frank Causey Wilson	1940-14
Hobby Reporter, The	1940-16
Coin Collectors Digest	1940-18

Numismatic Dealer Digest	1940-20
Numismatic Gallery Monthly	1940-24
Emergency Money Collector, The	1940-27
Rainbow Hobby News	1940-29
Brock's Attic	1940-32
Katen Koin Kapers	1940-34

1950's

Coin Collector, The	1950-1
Numisma	1950-6
Kosoff's Coin Bulletin	1950-9
Coast Coiner, The	1950-11
Dixie Coin & Stamp News	1950-14
You Name It?	1950-16
Flying Eaglet Coin Journal, The	1950-18
Popular Numismatic Monthly	1950-22
Midwest Coin Collectors Trading Post	1950-24
Crown & Taler, The	1950-26
Far East Numismatic Digest	1950-29

Coins Unlimited	1950-31
Numismatic Trading Post	1950-34
Numismatic Advertiser	1950-36
Centinel, The	1950-39
Coin News Magazine, The	1950-41
Western Coin Journal	1950-43
Centry, The	1950-45
Coin Press Magazine, The	1950-47
Coin Talk Magazine	1950-50
World Coin Bulletin	1950-52

1960's

Coin Journal, The	1960-1
Coin News	1960-3
Classified Coin News	1960-5
Dixie Coin News, The	1960-7
Colonial Newsletter, The	1960-9
Numismatic Times and Trends	1960-11
Cab's Coin Collector	1960-13
Metropolitan Numismatic Journal, The	1960-16
Coin Press	1960-18
Coin Trade Advertiser	1960-20
Numismatic Journal	1960-22
U.S. Coin Collectors Quarterly	1960-24
Coins Magazine	1960-26
David Laties Newsletter, The	1960-28
Numismatic Digest	1960-30
Cointact	1960-32
Paper Money	1960-36
Penny, The	1960-41
Coin Shopper, The	1960-45
Coin Dealer, The	1960-47, 48
Coin Wholesaler	1960-51
Numismatic Investment Bulletin, The	1960-53
Coin Collectors Digest	1960-55
Coin Collector News	1960-57
Pace	1960-59
Whitman Numismatic Journal	1960-63
National Coin Investor	1960-67
Coin Cabinet, The	1960-69

Coin Swapper	1960-71
Coin Shopper, The	1960-74
Coin Collectors Classified	1960-76
Numismatic Classified Bulletin	1960-78
Mountain States Coin Collector	1960-80
Western Coin Collector	1960-82
New Pace, The	1960-85
Coin Market Report, The	1960-87
Coin Traders	1960-90
Penny Pincher	1960-94
Coinnoisseur, The	1960-96
Mexican Coin News	1960-98
Coin Bulletin	1960-100
Illustrated Coins, Tokens, Medals	1960-107
Forum, The	1960-109
Restrike, The	1960-111
Coin Shopper	1960-113
Medallic Monthly	1960-115
Numismatic Traveler, The	1960-117
International Currency Collector	1960-119
Coin Ad Medium	1960-121
Coin Advertiser, The	1960-123
Coin Dealer's Journal, The	1960-125
Numismatic-Digest	1960-127
Collectors' Den	1960-129
Collector's Weekly	1960-131
Collector's Journal, The	1960-134
New Coin Monthly, The	1960-136

Table of Contents

1860's

Coin and Stamp Journal	1865-2
American Journal of Numismatics	1865-4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Western Antiquarian, The	1865-15

Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors Magazine	1865-17, 18, 19
Coin and Stamp Journal, The	1865-21
American Stamp Mercury and Numismatist, The	1865-23

1870's

de Kuriositi Kabinet	1870-2
American Coin and Stamp Review	1870-4
Mason's Monthly Coin Collectors' Magazine	1870-6
Mason's Quarterly Coin Collectors' Magazine	1870-8
Curiosity Hunter, The	1870-10, 11
Curiosity Cabinet, The	1870-13, 14
Stamp and Coin Trader, The	1870-16
Coin & Stamp Journal	1870-18
Decorah Numismatic Journal, The	1870-20
Coin Circular, The	1870-22
Collector's News	1870-24
Curiosity Shop and Antiquary, The	1870-26
Coin Collector's Journal, The	1870-28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
Amateur Record, The	1870-36
Numismatic Pilot	1870-38

Coin & Stamp Journal, The	1870-40
Numisma	1870-42, 43, 44
Harzfeld's Numismatic Circular	1870-46
Numismatic Journal, The	1870-48
Coin & Stamp Journal of Brooklyn, The	1870-50
Jersey Coin Journal, The	1870-52
Coin Journal, The	1870-54
Collectors World, The	1870-56
American Journal of Philately and Coin Advertiser	1870-58, 59
Mason's Coin Collectors' Herald	1870-61
Collector's News, The	1870-63
Collectors Aid, The	1870-65
American Stamp and Coin Journal	1870-67
American Numismatic Herald	1870-69

1880's

Amateur's Journal, The	1880-2
Coin Collectors' of the U.S. Illustrated Guide	1880-4
Collectors Guide, The	1880-6
Collector's Library Table, The	1880-8
Empire City Philatelist, The	1880-10
Granite State Philatelist	1880-12, 13
Old Curiosity Shop, The	1880-16, 17, 18
Curiosity Collector, The	1880-20
Steigerwalts Coin Journal	1880-22
Nashville Coin News, The	1880-24
American Boys, The	1880-26
U.S. Philatelist, The	1880-28
Mason's Monthly Illustrated Coin Collectors Magazine and Coin Price Current	1880-30
Our American Youth	1880-32
Southern Collector, The	1880-34
Independent Philatelist, The	1880-36
Capital City Philatelist, The	1880-38
Crayton's Occasional	1880-40
Hermes, The	1880-42
Eastern Collector, The	1880-44
Exchange, The	1880-46
Keystone Stamp and Coin Gazette	1880-48
Plain Talk	1880-50
Long Island Collector, The	1880-52
Chemung Review, The	1880-54
Youths Ledger, The	1880-56, 57

Mason's Buying and Selling Collector's Catalog and Coin Price Current	1880-59
Stamp and Coin Gazette, The	1880-61
Gazette, The	1880-63
Chariton Gazette	1880-65
Collector's Bi-Monthly Directory, The	1880-67
American Numismatist, The	1880-69
Curiosity World, The	1880-72, 73
Golden State Scientist, The	1880-75
Empire State Philatelist, The	1880-77
Common Sense	1880-80
Mohawk Standard, The	1880-82
Southern Collector	1880-84
Collector's Monthly, The	1880-86
Alabama Collector, The	1880-88
Collector's Journal, The	1880-90
Collectors' World, The	1880-92
Hawkeye State Collector, The	1880-94
One Dime	1880-96, 97, 98, 99
Collector's Ledger, The	1880-101
Kentucky Stamp Magazine, The	1880-103
Collectors Magazine, The	1880-105
Collector and Exchange, The	1880-107
Collector's Ledger, The	1880-109
Numismatist, The	1880-112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118
Curiosity Collector, The	1880-120
Eastern Press	1880-122

Table of Contents

1890's

Progressive Philatelist, The	1890-2
New Series Mason's Coin Collectors Magazine and Price Current	1890-5
Collector, The	1890-7, 8, 9
Youths Exchange, The	1890-11
National Exchange	1890-13
Spy Glass, The	1890-15
Numismatic Bank	1890-17
Coin Collector's Journal, The	1890-19

Coin & Stamp, The	1890-21
Cabinet and Album	1890-23
Numismatic News	1890-25
Philatelic West, The	1890-27, 28
Michigan Philatelist, The	1890-30
Philatelic Weekly, The	1890-32
Pennsylvania Numismatist, The	1890-34
Curio, The	1890-36
Philatelic West and Camera News, The	1890-38, 39, 40, 41

1900's

Prairie State Philatelist, The	1900-2
Omaha Monthly Philatelist	1900-4
Collectors Journal, The	1900-6
Philatelic Rays	1900-8
New York Stamp and Coin News	1900-10
Stamp and Coin Reporter, The	1900-12
Collectors Note Book, The	1900-14
Universal Exchange Magazine	1900-16

Collector, The	1900-18
Coin Cabinet, The	1900-20
Elder Monthly, The	1900-22
Post Card and Stamp Journal, The	1900-24
Chicago Collectors Monthly	1900-26
Mehl's Numismatic Monthly	1900-28, 29, 30, 31, 32
Numismatic Philistine, The	1900-34

1910's

Elder Magazine, The	1910-2
American Collector, The	1910-4
Stamp and Coin Collector	1910-6

Collector's Blue Book	1910-8
Coin & Medal Bulletin	1910-10

1920's

Ancient Arts, The	1920-2
Hobby-Rider, The	1920-4
Mehl's Coin Circular	1920-6
Coin and Medal Bulletin, The	1920-8

Collector's Notes, The	1920-10
Hobby News	1920-12
Gutttag's Coin Bulletin	1920-14

1930's

Hobby-Swapper	1930-2
Old Coin News, The	1930-4
World Coin News, The	1930-6
Home Hobbiest, The	1930-8
Numismatic Scrapbook	1930-10
Collector's Advertiser, The	1930-12
Collector's News - Advertiser, The	1930-14

Coin Topics	1930-16
Numis-Market Digest, The	1930-18
Avocations	1930-20
Hobby Spotlight, The	1930-22
Mehl's Coin Chronicle	1930-24
Numisma	1930-26
Keim's Hobby News	1930-28, 29, 30

Table of Contents

1940's

Hobbyist, The	1940-2
Numismatic Review	1940-4
Essay-Proof Journal, The	1940-6
Philatelic Press, The	1940-8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Frank Causey Wilson	1940-15
Hobby Reporter, The	1940-17
Coin Collectors Digest	1940-19

Numismatic Dealer Digest	1940-21, 22, 23
Numismatic Gallery Monthly	1940-25, 26
Emergency Money Collector, The	1940-28
Rainbow Hobby News	1940-30, 31
Brock's Attic	1940-33
Katen Koin Kapers	1940-35

1950's

Coin Collector, The	1950-2, 3, 4, 5
Numisma	1950-7, 8
Kosoff's Coin Bulletin	1950-10
Coast Coiner, The	1950-12, 13
Dixie Coin & Stamp News	1950-15
You Name It?	1950-17
Flying Eaglet Coin Journal, The	1950-19, 20, 21
Popular Numismatic Monthly	1950-23
Midwest Coin Collectors Trading Post	1950-25
Crown & Taler, The	1950-27, 28
Far East Numismatic Digest	1950-30

Coins Unlimited	1950-32, 33
Numismatic Trading Post	1950-35
Numismatic Advertiser	1950-37, 38
Centinel, The	1950-40
Coin News Magazine, The	1950-42
Western Coin Journal	1950-44
Centry, The	1950-46
Coin Press Magazine, The	1950-48, 49
Coin Talk Magazine	1950-51
World Coin Bulletin	1950-53, 54, 55

1960's

Coin Journal, The	1960-2
Coin News	1960-4
Classified Coin News	1960-6
Dixie Coin News, The	1960-8
Colonial Newsletter, The	1960-10
Numismatic Times and Trends	1960-12
Cab's Coin Collector	1960-14, 15
Metropolitan Numismatic Journal, The	1960-17
Coin Press	1960-19
Coin Trade Advertiser	1960-21
Numismatic Journal	1960-23
U.S. Coin Collectors Quarterly	1960-25
Coins Magazine	1960-27
David Laties Newsletter, The	1960-29
Numismatic Digest	1960-31
Cointact	1960-33, 34, 35
Paper Money	1960-37, 38, 39, 40
Penny, The	1960-42, 43, 44
Coin Shopper, The	1960-46
Coin Dealer, The	1960-49, 50
Coin Wholesaler	1960-52
Numismatic Investment Bulletin, The	1960-54
Coin Collectors Digest	1960-56
Coin Collector News	1960-58
Pace	1960-60, 61, 62
Whitman Numismatic Journal	1960-64, 65, 66
National Coin Investor	1960-68
Coin Cabinet, The	1960-70

Coin Swapper	1960-72, 73
Coin Shopper, The	1960-75
Coin Collectors Classified	1960-77
Numismatic Classified Bulletin	1960-79
Mountain States Coin Collector	1960-81
Western Coin Collector	1960-83, 84
New Pace, The	1960-86
Coin Market Report, The	1960-88, 89
Coin Traders	1960-91, 92, 93
Penny Pincher	1960-95
Coinnoisseur, The	1960-97
Mexican Coin News	1960-99
Coin Bulletin	1960-101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106
Illustrated Coins, Tokens, Medals	1960-108
Forum, The	1960-110
Restrike, The	1960-112
Coin Shopper	1960-114
Medallic Monthly	1960-116
Numismatic Traveler, The	1960-118
International Currency Collector	1960-120
Coin Ad Medium	1960-122
Coin Advertiser, The	1960-124
Coin Dealer's Journal, The	1960-126
Numismatic-Digest	1960-128
Collectors' Den	1960-130
Collector's Weekly	1960-132, 133
Collector's Journal, The	1960-135
New Coin Monthly, The	1960-137

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Coin and Stamp Journal

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Chicago, IL

Publisher: Mason and Smith

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°. 8¼ in

First Issue: May 1865

Last Issue: April 1866

Total Issue: 12 Nos.

—Have Not Seen—

Title: Coin and Stamp Journal

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
	1	5	1865						
	2	6	1865						
	3	7	1865						
	4	8	1865						
	5	9	1865						
	6	10	1865						
	4	11	1865						
	8	12	1865						
	9	1	1866						
	10	2	1866						
	11	3	1866						
	12	4	1866						

Total Issue: 12 Nos.

Comments: As listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

(1) Misnumbered -P- Should be "7"

VOL. I.—MAY, 1866.—No. 1.

American Journal of Numismatics,
AND BULLETIN OF THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK:

1866.

Title: American Journal of Numismatics and Bulletin of the

Subtitle: American Numismatic and Archaeological Society

Address:

State: New York, NY

Publisher:

Editor:

Format/Size: 8 x 10

First Issue: 5-1866

Last Issue:

Total Issue:

Title: American Journal of Numismatics & Bulletin of the

Subtitle: American Numismatic and Archaeological Society

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		5	1866	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	2		6	1866	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	3		7	1866	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	4		8	1866	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	5		9	1866	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	6		10	1866	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	7		11	1866	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	8		12	1866	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	9		1	1867	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	10		2	1867	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	11		3	1867	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	12		4	1867	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
2	1		5	1867	12	12	\$3.00	—	Grey
	2		6	1867	12	16	\$3.00	—	Grey
	3		7	1867	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	4		8	1867	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	5		9	1867	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	6		10	1867	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	7		11	1867	12	14	\$3.00	—	Grey
	8		12	1867	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	9		1	1868	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	10		2	1868	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	11		3	1868	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey
	12		4	1868	12	8	\$3.00	—	Grey

Total Issue:

Comments:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
3	1	25	5	1868	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
	2	26	6	1868	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
	3	27	7	1868	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
(A)	4	28	8	1868	12	10	\$3.00	—	Green
	5	29	9	1868	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
(B)	6	30	10	1868	12	10	\$3.00	—	Green
(C)	7	31	11	1868	12	10	\$3.00	—	Green
	8	32	12	1868	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
	9	33	1	1869	12	8	\$3.00	—	Tan
	10	34	2	1869	12	12	\$3.00	—	Tan
(D)	11	35	3	1869	12	10	\$3.00	—	Tan
(E)	12	36	4	1869	12	10	\$3.00	—	Tan
4	1	37	5	1869	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
	2	38	6	1869	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
	3	39	7	1869	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
(F)	4	40	8	1869	12	10	\$3.00	—	Green
	5	41	9	1869	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
	6	42	10	1869	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
	7	43	11	1869	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
(G)	8	44	12	1869	12	10	\$3.00	—	Green
	9	45	1	1870	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
	10	46	2	1870	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
	11	47	3	1870	12	8	\$3.00	—	Green
	12	48	4	1870	12	12	\$3.00	—	Green

Total Issue:

Comments: (A) Insert Article on "Card Money used in Canada" (B) A Table showing Prices Paid for 5 types of 1793 cents by J.N.T. Levick (C) Plate of 1st U.S. Mint (D) Table of prices of Lord Baltimore Coinage (E) Plate of types & varieties of 1793 cents (F) Plate-Devices on U.S. Coins & Pattern pieces (G) Line Drawing Plate Canadian Confed. Medal.

Title: American Journal of Numismatics & Bulletin of the
 Subtitle: American Numismatic and Archaeological Society

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(H) 5	1	49	7	1870	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
	2	50	10	1870	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	51	1	1871	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
	4	52	4	1871	4	28	\$2.00	—	Tan
6	1	53	7	1871	4	24	\$2.00	—	Tan
	2	54	10	1871	4	24	\$2.00	—	Tan
	3	55	1	1872	4	24	\$2.00	—	Tan
(I)	4	56	4	1872	4	28	\$2.00	—	Tan
(J)	1	57	7	1872	4	26	\$2.00	—	Tan
7	2	58	10	1872	4	24	\$2.00	—	Tan
	3	59	1	1873	4	24	\$2.00	—	Tan
	4	60	4	1873	4	24	\$2.00	—	Tan
	1	61	7	1873	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
8	2	62	10	1873	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	63	1	1874	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
	4	64	4	1874	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
	1	65	7	1874	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
(A) 9	2	66	10	1874	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
(B)	3	67	1	1875	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
	4	68	4	1875	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
(C)	1	69	7	1875	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
(D) 10	2	70	10	1875	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
(E)	3	71	1	1876	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
	4	72	4	1876	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
(F)									

Total Issue:

Comments: (H) Published by the Boston Numis. Society (I) Plate of Preble Medal (J) Line drawing plate of Montreal trade tokens (K) Plate of Rumford Medal (A) Plate of Quebec Medal of Louis XIV (B) Line drawing plate — Boston School Medals (C) Line drawing plate of varieties Vermont Coinage (D) Line drawing plate Mass. Pine Tree Copper & Half Penny (E) Line drawing plate Nova Constellations

Title: American Journal of Numismatics & Bulletin of the
 Subtitle: American Numismatic and Archaeological Society

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(F) 11	1	73	7	1876	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
(F)	2	74	10	1876	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	75	1	1877	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
(F)	4	76	4	1877	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(G) 12	1	77	7	1877	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
(F)	2	78	10	1877	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	79	1	1878	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(H)	4	80	4	1878	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(F) 13	1	81	7	1878	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(I)	2	82	10	1878	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	83	1	1879	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(F)	4	84	4	1879	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(1) 14	1	85	7	1879	4	38	\$2.00	—	Green
(2)	2	86	7	1879	4	38	\$2.00	—	Green
(3)	3	87	1	1880	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
(4)	4	88	4	1880	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(5) 15	1	89	7	1880	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(6)	2	90	10	1880	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(7)	3	91	1	1881	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
	4	92	4	1881	4	28	\$2.00	—	Green
16	1	93	7	1881	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
(8)	2	94	10	1881	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	95	1	1882	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
(9)	4	96	4	1882	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green

Total Issue:

(F) Line drawing plate Masonic Medals (G) 2-color plate currency of Confed. States (H) Plate Coins

Comments: Ancient Sicily (I) Plate-backs of Confed. Bills (1) Plate-Ancient Coins, A.N.A. Membership Medal (2) Line drawing plate Masonic Medals (3) Plate Carrara Medals (4) Diplomatic Medal-Netherlands (5) Plate-Washington Evacuation Medal (6) Plate-Medal Humane Society (7) Plate-Ancient Coins in Jenks Coll. (8) Plate-1st Mexican Copper Coins (9) Plate-1st Mexican Silver Coins

Title: American Journal of Numismatics & Bulletin of the
 Subtitle: American Numismatic and Archaeological Society

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(P)17	1	97	7	1882	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
(S)17	2	98	10	1882	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(R)	3	99	1	1883	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(R)	4	100	4	1883	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(R)18	1	101	7	1883	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
(S)17	2	102	10	1883	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	103	1	1884	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
(U)	4	104	4	1884	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
(V)19	1	105	7	1884	4		\$2.00	—	Green
(W)	2	106	10	1884	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(X)	3	107	1	1885	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(Y)	4	108	4	1885	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(Z)20	1	109	7	1885	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(1)	2	110	10	1885	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(2)	3	111	1	1886	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(3)	4	112	4	1886	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(4)21	1	113	7	1886	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
	2	114	10	1886	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	115	1	1887	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(4)	4	116	4	1887	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(5)22	1	117	7	1887	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(6)	2	118	10	1887	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green
(7)	3	119	1	1888	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green
(7)	4	120	4	1888	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green

Total Issue: (P) Line art — Neokor Medals (R) Line art — Coins Grand Masters of Malta (S) Line art — Canadian Coins (T) Line art — Ancient Greek Coins (U) Line art — Medals by Giovanni Cavino (V) Plate — Early French & English pieces relating to America (W) Line art plate — Mediaeval Coins (X) Line art pl. — Early Coins of America (Y) Line art pl. — Chinese Coins (Z) Line art pl. — Early Spanish/American Coins (1) Line art pl. — Red Jacket Medal (2) Line art pl. — Mohammedan Coins (3) Line art pl. — Oriental Coins (4) Plate — Coins & French REv. 1789 (5) Plate — Coins of Characene (6) Plate — Communion Tokens (7) Plate — Coins of India.

Title: American Journal of Numismatics & Bulletin of the
 Subtitle: American Numismatic and Archaeological Society

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
[A]23	1	121	7	1888	4	28	\$2.00	—	Green
[B]	2	122	10	1888	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
[B]	3	123	1	1889	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
	4	124	4	1889	4	28	\$2.00	—	Green
24	1	125	7	1889	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
[C][D]	2	126	10	1889	4	28	\$2.00	—	Green
[E]	3	127	1	1890	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
[C]	4	128	4	1890	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
[F]25	1	129	7	1890	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
[C]	2	130	10	1890	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	131	1	1891	4	28	\$2.00	—	Green
	4	132	4	1891	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
26	1	133	7	1891	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
[G]	2	134	10	1891	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
[H]	3	135	1	1892	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
	4	136	4	1892	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
27	1	137	7	1892	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
[I]	2	138	10	1892	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	139	1	1893	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
	4	140	4	1893	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
[J]28	1	141	7	1893	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
[K]	2	142	10	1893	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
[L]	3	143	1	1894	4	28	\$2.00	—	Green
[M]	4	144	4	1894	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green

Total Issue:

[A] Plate — Medals struck in England relating to the Colonies [B] Plate — Coins of India [C] Line art pl. —

Comments: Medallion Memorials of Great comets [D] Line art pl. — Washington Medals [E] Line art pl. — Masonic Medals [F] Plate — Alchemical Medals [G] Line art pl. — Private issues of American Gold [H] Plate — Jeremiah Colburn [I] Plate — Jacob Perkins Medal [J] Plate — Columbus Medals [K] Plate — Medals [L] Plate — Columbus Medals [M] Plates — Draper, Zeigler & Washington Medal.

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(N) 29	1	145	7	1894	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
(O)	2	146	10	1894	4	38	\$2.00	—	Green
(P)	3	147	1	1895	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
	4	148	4	1895	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
30	1	149	7	1895	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
	2	150	10	1895	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green
(Q) (R)	3	151	1	1896	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green
(S) (T)	4	152	4	1896	4	28	\$2.00	—	Green
(U) 31	1	153	7	1896	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(V)	2	154	10	1896	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(W)	3	155	1	1897	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green
(X)	4	156	4	1897	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(Y) 32	1	157	7	1897	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green
(Z)	2	158	10	1897	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(Z)	3	159	1	1898	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green
(Z)	4	160	4	1898	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(A) 33	1	161	7	1898	4	40	\$2.00	—	Green
(A) (B)	2	162	10	1898	4	38	\$2.00	—	Green
(A)	3	163	1	1899	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green
(A) (U)	4	164	4	1899	4	38	\$2.00	—	Green
(A) 34	1	165	7	1899	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green
(Z)	2	166	10	1899	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	167	1	1900	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
	4	168	4	1900	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green

Total Issue:

(N) Plate-Blucher & Venezuelan Medals (O) Plate-Edward Vernon (P) Plate-Trenton Battle monument

Medal (Q) Plate-Rosicrucian Medal (R) Plate-Louisbuag Medal & "Indocilis Pati"(s) Line Art PH-Mantinean

Coins (T) Plate-Columbian Medal (U) Plate-Wall Painting House of Vettii-Pompeii (V) Plate-Medals of

Comments: 1896 Olympics (W) Plates-Patterns of 1792 & Cents 1793 (X) Plate-Cents & Half Cents & Castle Garden

Token & Jenny Lino Medal (Z) Plates-Undescribed Spanish/American (C) Plate-Ancient Greek Silver

Coins - Benson Coll.

Title: American Journal of Numismatics & Bulletin of the

Subtitle: American Numismatic and Archaeological Society

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(A)(B) 35	1	169	7	1900	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green
(A)(B)	2	170	10	1900	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green
(B)(C)	3	171	1	1901	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(D)	4	172	4	1901	4	28	\$2.00	—	Green
(B)(E) 36	1	173	7	1900	4	38	\$2.00	—	Green
(B)	2	174	10	1900	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
(B)(F)(G)	3	175	1	1902	4	40	\$2.00	—	Green
(H)(B)	4	176	4	1902	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(B) 37	1	177	7	1902	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
(B)	2	178	10	1902	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	179	1	1903	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(B)(G)	4	180	4	1903	4	38	\$2.00	—	Green
38	1	181	7	1903	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(B)(J)	2	182	10	1903	4	36	\$2.00	—	Green
(L)	3	183	1	1904	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(M)	4	184	4	1904	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(B)(M) 39	1	185	7	1904	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
(B)	2	186	10	1904	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	187	1	1905	4	32	\$2.00	—	Green
(B)	4	188	4	1905	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(N) 40	1	189	7	1905	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(B)	2	190	10	1905	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
	3	191	1	1906	4	24	\$2.00	—	Green
(O)	4	192	4	1906	4		\$2.00	—	Green

Total Issue:	(A) Map-Magna Graecia (B) Plate — Ancient Greek Silver Coins — Benson Coll. (C) Plate — Naval Medal (D) Plate — Balt. Pattern in Copper, Centennial & Price Memorial Medals (E) Plate — Undescribed Veron & Washington Medals, "Immunis Columbia" 1786 (F) Plate — Fugids (G) Plates —								
Comments:	Roman Coins — Olcott Coll. (H) Misnumbered Whole No. Should be 176 (I) Plate — Map of Sicily (J) Plate — Rosa Americana Series & Medals of Centenarians (K) Plate — W.S. Appleton (L) Plate — Roman & Siamese Coins (M) Plates — Coins of Siam (N) Plate — Medals Giuseppe Verdi & Cornplanter (O) Plate — John Law								

Title: American Journal of Numismatics & Bulletin of the
 Subtitle: American Numismatic and Archaeological Society

Volume	Na	Whole Na	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(A)(B) 41	1	194	7/9	1906	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
(C)(A)	2	195	10/12	1906	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
(A)	3	196	3	1907	4	26	\$2.00	—	Green
	4	197	6	1907	4	28	\$2.00	—	Green
(D)(E) 42	1	198		1907-8	4	34	\$2.00	—	Green
(F)	2	199	12/2	1907-8	4	30	\$2.00	—	Green
(G)(R)	3	200	12/2	1907-8	4	64	\$2.00	—	Green
(H)	4	201		1907-8	4	38	\$2.00	—	Green
(J)(K) 43	1	202		1908-9	4	42	\$2.00	—	Tan
(L)(M)(N)	2	203	3/4	1908-9	4	64	\$2.00	—	Tan
(O)	3	204	8	1908-9	4	58	\$2.00	—	Tan
(P)(Q)	4	205	10	1908-9	4	30	\$2.00	—	Tan
(R)(S) 44	1	206	1	1910	4	42	\$2.00	—	Tan
(V)(W)(X)(Y)(Z)(1)	3	208	7	1910	4	52	\$2.00	—	Tan
2(3)(4)(5)	4	209	10	1910	4	44	\$2.00	—	Tan
(6) 45	1	210	1/3	1911	4	48	\$2.00	—	Tan
(6)	2	211	4/6	1911	4	88	\$2.00	—	Tan
(6)	3	212	7/9	1911	4	66	\$2.00	—	Tan
	4	213	10/12	1911	4	68	\$2.00	—	Tan
(6) 46	1	214	1/3	1912	4	52	\$2.00	—	Tan
(6)	2	215	4/6	1912	4	88	\$2.00	—	Tan
(6)	3	216	7/9	1912	4	56	\$2.00	—	Tan
	4	217	10/12	1912	4	44	\$2.00	—	Tan

Total Issue: (A) Plates-Medals of John Law (B) Plate-Masonic Medals (C) Plate-Coins Issued in China Based on British-Indian Aupee (D) Published in New York Again (E) Plate-French Republic Coins & Medal (J) Plates-Military & Club Medals (K) Plate-Lincoln Centennial Medal (L) Plate-Sardinian "Axe" (M) Plate-Medals By G Devreese (N) Plate-Huntington & Inauguration Medal (O) Plates-Facing Heads on

Comments: Greek Coins (P) Plates-Iron Money of Sparta (Q) Plate-Hudson-Fulton Medal (R) Line Art Plates-Chinese Medals (S) Plate-Centennial Medals & "Crown of the Rose" (T) Plate-Cleveland Plaque (U) Plate-U.S.S. Nashville & Erie Canal Medal (V) Plate-Members Medal (W) Plate-Early Coin Portraits (X) Plate-Zodiac Mohurs (Y) Plates-Abukir Medallions (Z) Plate-Masonic & Assay Medals (1) Plate-Anse Candt Tokens (2) Plate-Caldron Punch-Marks (3) Line Art Plate-TSI Moh Knite Coins (4) Plate-Japanese Medals (5) Plate-Centennial Medal (6) Plates-Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great —Many More Plates — Too Numerous to List—

Subtitle: American Numismatic and Archaeological Society

Total Issue:

Comments: (A) With Volume 47 turns into Annual with "The Proceedings" (B) Index by Author and Subject Volumes 1-50

THE Western Antiquarian

Vol. I.

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1867,

No. 1.

EARTH WORKS.

One of the very remarkable groups of ancient earth-works hitherto discovered in Wisconsin, is a collection of embankments, buttresses, and mounds, forming an enclosure, with interior and exterior raised works, and is situate in township seven, of range fourteen east, on the western, or right bank of the Crawfish, or west branch of Rock River, in the county of Jefferson. From the singular resemblance which these monuments of an ancient people bear to a regular fortification, and the large space of the enclosed ground, together with the neighboring and surrounding mounds, and other earth-works, these ruins early received the name of the "City of Aztalan," given to it by Judge Nathaniel P. Hyer, who first settled here in 1839, and, in default of a more plausible hypothesis, referred its origin to a race of people co-existent with, and similar to, the ancient Aztecs of Mexico. The enclosed works, or supposed fortification, or city, are situate about half a mile south of the present village of Aztalan, but the mounds commence in the very heart of the village, and extend on both sides of the road leading to the village of Jefferson, somewhat more than three-fourths of a mile.

The north and south walls of the enclosure extend about four hundred yards from the west wall, and about on the Crawfish River; the west wall is also about four hundred yards in length. These walls all have certain projections from them, apparently as buttresses, at intervals of some thirty feet; within the enclosure, at the north end, near the western wall, is an oblong mound, of about five feet elevation, which has been dug into some years since, and in which were then found pieces of a sort of matting, and several rope strands, of grass, or other fibrous substance—a sort of texture resembling cloth—human bones—pieces of pottery of various descriptions, together with fragments of brick, or burnt clay, mixed with grass or straw; all these articles were apparently charred by fire.

Within the enclosure, at the south-west angle, is a large mound, in shape nearly square, about fifteen or twenty feet high, and flat on the summit, having a connecting ridge, or continuous elevation, of about three or four feet, to another square mound at the south-east angle; also within the enclosure, are several small circular mounds, and two long, parallel embankments, about four feet high; about halfway of the distance between the north and south walls, on the bank of the river, is an excavation similar to that of a sewer, or drain.

The three walls, and their buttresses, enclosing the whole ground, are now about four feet raised above the surrounding soil; the whole enclosure, as well as the walls, (except where a part of

the land is in cultivation,) is covered with a scattering growth of scrub oak; and other shrubbery, but the earth-works, and their peculiar formation, is very distinctly to be traced; on some of the mounds, and on various parts of the walls and buttresses, several forest trees are growing, which, from their size, indicate great age. Several of the circular mounds, in the vicinity of the enclosure and the village, have been opened at various times, and bones and pottery have been found in them.

At the first view of these earth-works, there is no difficulty in ascribing their formation to human agency, although, from the general character of the surrounding country, some of the mounds are doubtless of natural formation; and the advantage of their primitive position, has afforded to the ancient builders of the enclosing walls favorable points of continued connection. The fact of these mounds being the depositories of the dead, as well as of the articles of brick, pottery, and other things, which are found in them, does not present any great obstacle to this supposition. This remark may well apply to many of the conical, or round mounds, found in the neighborhood; the natural formation of one, or more of these elevations of earth, may have led to the erection of other hillocks, or mounds, either for posts of defence, or as tumuli for the dead. Even the discovery of human bones, pottery, fragments of brick, &c., in the apparent natural elevations, does not detract from the plausibility of this theory. Some of these mounds exhibit depressions around them, from which earth may have been taken to raise them originally, or to add to their height; others, in common with the other earth-works, and animal-shaped mounds, in various parts of the State, show no such appearance in the surrounding soil.

Such was the appearance of the earth-works of the ancient city of Aztalan, in 1833; subjoined is a description of the supposed fortification made on the ground about the year 1840.

"The citadel (enclosing walls), consists of a brick wall, which at the base is from twenty to twenty-five feet wide, at the present time, and, as I should judge, about five feet in height; the projections of the wall have certainly the appearance of buttresses, as constructed upon military works at this day; they are constructed also of brick, regularly built, at intervals of from two to five rods, and extending beyond the wall about seventeen feet, of the same height as the main wall.—The eastern wall, parallel with, and immediately upon the bank of the river, is, at this time, but slightly visible, nor are there any appearances of buttresses, as upon the other portions of the wall. In proceeding upon the supposition that these are the ruins of an ancient fortifica-

tion, we may conclude, that inasmuch as the eastern side was defended from ingress by a deep and rapid stream, a wall and buttress similar to the one I have attempted to describe, as bounding the western side, would have been unnecessary. The whole area within the wall comprises about twenty acres; within the enclosure are a number of square mounds, or elevated plains, of the height of fifteen or twenty feet, as I should judge, and perhaps forty or fifty feet square upon the top, while others are of a more conical shape, and from their situation appear as what might now be termed block-houses, or places of look-out; that such were the objects of their construction, I am not prepared to say.—There is also a distinct ridge, running east and west, connecting two of these towers or mounds, as well as two parallel ridges, running north and south, and extending nearly the whole length of the enclosure. There is also a cellar and stairway, I am informed, yet visible, descending within the mound of the north-west angle of the ruins; this, in my hurried examination, escaped my notice; I can, therefore, say nothing respecting it. The same remarks must also apply to the termination of a sewer, which is said yet to be perceived at a bend, or angle, about midway in the eastern wall; this sewer is said to be about three feet below the surface, and arched with stone. Whether through this sewer water was applied from the river or not, others can judge.—Without the enclosure, and at those points where this work is not protected by the river, are numerous mounds, varying from three, to twenty feet in height, and from twenty to a hundred feet in circumference; and particularly at the south-west angle, there is an embankment forming the arc of a circle, with projections resembling the buttresses represented in the main wall, which requires but little stretch of the imagination, to suppose was intended as an outwork for defence of that particular point.

"In examining one of these mounds, I found the remains of a human skeleton, which had been previously exhumed, although by the action of fire, the bones had been so completely charred, that they readily crumbled to pieces in the hand.

"One word as to the 'brick wall;' let me not be understood to say, that there is in the brick here found, any regular appearance of brick-laying as at present practiced. The walls which I examined, and from which, at many different points, with a mattock, I broke off specimens, present, now, the appearance of a mass of burned clay. In what manner at first constructed, there is nothing to indicate; but that the walls and parapets consist of brick, rudely burned, and prepared with straw, after the ancient mode, the different specimens I gathered, bear sufficient witness."

Title: The Western Antiquarian

Subtitle:

Address: 140 South Water Street

State: Chicago, Illinois

Publisher: W. D. Williams, J.R. Sleeper

Editor:

Format/Size: Newspaper

First Issue: January 1867

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: Unknown

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Total Issue: Unknown

Comments:

Partially Numismatics .

MASON'S
Coin and Stamp

COLLECTORS'



MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1867.

PUBLISHED AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE,

By **Mason & Co.,**
No. 434 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

William M. Yeakey, Printer, 22 North Sixth Street.

Title: Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors Magazine

Subtitle:

Address: 434 Chestnut Street

State: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Publisher: Mason & Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9

First Issue: Vol. 1 April 1867

Last Issue: Vol. 5 December 1871

Total Issue: 60 Nos. in 5 Vols.

Title: Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors Magazine

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		April	1867	12	8	\$1.00		Lt. Green
	2		May	1867	12	10	\$1.00		Lt. Yellow
	3		June	1867	12	10	\$1.00		Lt. Green
	4		July	1867	12	10	\$1.00		Lt. Tan
	5		Aug.	1867	12	10	\$1.00		Lt. Green
	6		Sept.	1867	12	10	\$1.00		Lt. Tan
	(1) 7		Oct.	1867	12	10	\$1.00		
	8		Nov.	1867	12	10	\$1.00		Lt. Yellow
	(2) 9		Dec.	1867	12	10	\$1.00		Lt. Green
	10		Jan.	1868	12	10	\$1.00		Lt. Yellow
	(3) 11		Feb.	1868	12	10	\$1.00		Lt. Green
	12		March	1868	12	10	\$1.00		Lt. Yellow
2	1		April	1868	12	10	\$1.50		Lt. Green
	2		May	1868	12	10	\$1.50		Tan
	(4) 3		June	1868	12	12	\$1.50		Lt. Green
	(5) 4		July	1868	12	10	\$1.50		Tan
	5		Aug.	1868	12	10	\$1.50		Lt. Green
	6		Sept.	1868	12	10	\$1.50		Tan
	7		Oct.	1868	12	10	\$1.50		Lt. Green
	(6) 8		Nov.	1868	12	10	\$1.50		Tan
	9-12		Dec.	1868	12	32	\$1.50		Lt. Green
	3		Jan.	1869	12	12	\$1.50		Tan
	2		Feb.	1869	12	10	\$1.50		Lt. Green
	(7) 3		March	1869	12	12	\$1.50		Tan

Total Issue: 60 Nos. in 5 Vols. Vol. 1 April 1867-March 1868 Nos. 1-12

Vol. 2 April 1868-Dec. 1868 Nos. 1-12 Vol. 3 Jan.-Dec. 1869 Nos. 1-12

Vol. 4 Jan.-Dec. 1870 Nos. 1-12 Vol. 5 Jan.-Dec. 1871 Nos. 1-12

Comments: (1) Cover dated correctly but inside title page misprinted as Nov. 1867. (2) Published by E.

Mason, Jr. & Co. (3) Published by Mason & Wells - 50 N. 10th St. (4) Published by E. Mason, Jr. (5) Published

by Mason & Co. (6) Beginning with this issue the cover has the word "monthly" added to title, "Mason's Monthly

Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine" (7) Contains photographic plate of "Coin Collectors of the U.S." - 48

photos of dealers and collectors are named and shown.

Title: Mason's Monthly Coin and Stamp
Collector's Magazine

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
3	4		April	1869	12	12	\$1.50		Lt. Green
	5		May	1869	12	12	\$1.50		Tan
	6		June	1869	12	12	\$1.50		Lt. Green
	7		July	1869	12	12	\$1.50		Blue
	8		Aug.	1869	12	12	\$1.50		Yellow
	9		Sept.	1869	12	12	\$1.50		Purple
(1)	10		Oct.	1869	12	12	\$1.50		Orange
	11		Nov.	1869	12	12	\$1.50		White
	12		Dec.	1869	12	12	\$1.50		
(2) 4	1		Jan.	1870	12	16	\$1.50		Cream
(3)	2		Feb.	1870	12	16	\$1.50		Yellow
	3		March	1870	12	16	\$1.50		Blue
(4)	4		April	1870	12	16	\$1.50		Lime
	5		May	1870	12	16	\$1.50		Tan
	6		June	1870	12	16	\$1.50		Brown
	7		July	1870	12	16	\$1.50		Tan
	8		Aug.	1870	12	20	\$1.50		Purple
	9		Sept.	1870	12	16	\$1.50		Blue
	10		Oct.	1870	12	16	\$1.50		Yellow
	11		Nov.	1870	12	16	\$1.50		Blue
	12		Dec.	1870	12	16	\$1.50		Purple
5	1		Jan.	1871	12	20	\$1.50		Blue
	2		Feb.	1871	12	16	\$1.50		Tan
	3		March	1871	12	16	\$1.50		Green

Total Issue: 60 Nos. in 5 Vols. Vol. 1 April 1867-March 1868 Nos. 1-12

Vol. 2 April 1868-Dec. 1868 Nos. 1-12 Vol. 3 Jan.-Dec. 1869 Nos. 1-12

Vol. 4 Jan.-Dec. 1870 Nos. 1-12 Vol. 5 Jan.-Dec. 1871 Nos. 1-12

Comments: (1) Shows second address as 54 Wall Street, New York.

(2) Address back to first location - 50 North Tenth Street

(3) Plate of some ancient coins in the cabinet of the U.S. mint at Philadelphia.

(4) Moved to 139 North Ninth Street.

Title: Mason's Monthly Coin and Stamp
Collectors' Magazine

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
5	4		April	1871	12	16	\$1.50		Brown
	5		May	1871	12	16	\$1.50		Tan
	6		June	1871	12	16	\$1.50		Blue
	7		July	1871	12	16	\$1.50		Yellow
(1)	8		Aug.	1871	12	16	\$1.50		Purple
	9		Sept.	1871	12	16	\$1.50		Tan
	10		Oct.	1871	12	16	\$1.50		Orange
	11		Nov.	1871	12	16	\$1.50		Brown
	12		Dec.	1871	12	16	\$1.50		Brown

(2)

Total Issue: 60 Nos. in 5 Vols. Vol. 1 April 1867-March 1868 Nos. 1-12
Vol. 2 April 1868-Dec. 1868 Nos. 1-12 Vol. 3 Jan.-Dec. 1869 Nos. 1-12
Vol. 4 Jan.-Dec. 1870 Nos. 1-12 Vol. 5 Jan.-Dec. 1871 Nos. 1-12

Comments: (1) Plate with copies adhered to plate of "Unique Confederate Local Stamp" and "Washington City
Local Stamp." (2) Continued as "Mason's Monthly Coin Collectors' Magazine."

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Coin and Stamp Journal, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Meriden, Conn.

Publisher: The National Stamp Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: 8° 8in.

First Issue: Jan. 1868

Last Issue: Mar. 1868

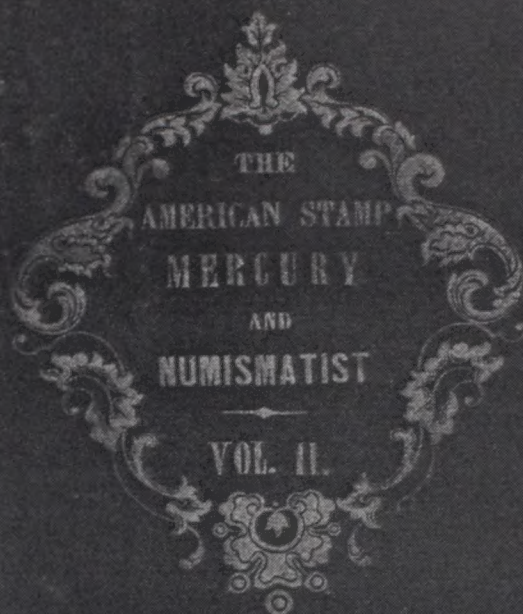
Total Issue: 3 Nos.

— Have Not Seen —

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: As listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library



Title: The American Stamp Mercury and Numismatist

Subtitle:

Address: 20 State Street

State: Boston, Massachussetts

Publisher: F. Trifet & Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine

First Issue: Vol. 2 July 1869

Last Issue: Vol. 3 July 1870

Total Issue: 11 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(1) 2	21		7	1869	12	8		—	Tan
	22		8	1869	12	8		—	Tan
	23		9	1869	12	8		—	Tan
	24		10	1869	12	12		—	Tan
3	25		11			8			
	26		12			16			
	27		1			8			
	28		2			12			
	29		3/4/5			12			
	30		6			12			
	31		7			8			

(2)

Total Issue: 11 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Vol. 2 July 1869-Oct. 1869 Nos. 21-24

Vol. 3 Nov. 1869-July 1870 Nos. 25-31

Comments: ⁽¹⁾ Previously "The American Stamp Mercury"

(2) Continued as "The American Stamp Mercury"

DE
KURIOSITI KABINET.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1870.

NO. 1.

THE OLD RIDERS.

It is not without much hesitation, that I venture to send a sheet, of either of the two, to the public, but I hope our readers will find it of some interest. It is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders.

It is not without much hesitation, that I venture to send a sheet, of either of the two, to the public, but I hope our readers will find it of some interest. It is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders.

In this, we find a full account of the old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders.

Of the old riders, we find a full account of the old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders.

The collection of old riders is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders.

It is not without much hesitation, that I venture to send a sheet, of either of the two, to the public, but I hope our readers will find it of some interest. It is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders.

It is not without much hesitation, that I venture to send a sheet, of either of the two, to the public, but I hope our readers will find it of some interest. It is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders.

Of the old riders, we find a full account of the old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders, and is the first of a series of old riders.

Title: DE KURIOSITI KABINET

Subtitle:

Address: 28 John Street

State: New York

Publisher: Wm. P. Brown

Editor:

Format/Size: Newspaper 7 x 11

First Issue: Sept. 1870

Last Issue:

Total Issue: Nos. 1-12

Title: DE KURIOSITI KABINET

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Sept.	1870	12	4	35c	5,000	Newsprint
	2		Oct.	1870	12	4	35c	5,000	Newsprint

Total Issue: 12 Nos. in 1 Vol.

Vol. 1 Sept. 1870-Aug. 1871 Nos. 1-12

Comments: Continued as "The Curiosity Cabinet"

Have Not Seen

Photo Not Available

Title: American Coin and Stamp Review

Subtitle: A monthly journal devoted to the study of Philately
and Numismatics

Address:

State: Allentown, PA

Publisher: Keystone Stamp Assoc., The

Editor:

Format/Size: 8° 8¾ in.

First Issue: May 1871

Last Issue: Aug. 1871

Total Issue: Nos. 1-4

— Have Not Seen —

Subtitle:

Total Issue: _____

(1) Misnumbered - Should be "4"

MASON'S
MONTHLY
COIN COLLECTORS'



MAGAZINE.

Vol. 6. JANUARY, 1872. No. 1.

PUBLISHED AT \$1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE,

BY MASON & CO.,

Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Havis & Pennypacker, Printers, No. 23 South Tenth Street.

Title: Mason's Monthly Coin Collectors' Magazine

Subtitle:

Address: Assembly Bldg., Tenth and Chestnut Streets

State: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Publisher: Mason & Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 6 1/8 x 10

First Issue: Vol. 6 January 1872

Last Issue: Vol. 6 March/April 1872

Total Issue: 3 Nos. in Vol. 6

Title: Mason's Monthly Coin Collector's Magazine

Subtitle: _____

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
6	1		Jan.	1872	12	20	\$1.50		Yellow
	2		Feb.	1872	12	12	\$1.50		Tan
(1)	3-4		March/April	1872	12	24	\$1.50		Yellow

(2)

Total Issue: _____

Comments: Formerly "Mason's Monthly Coin and Stamp Collectors Magazine."

(1) Cover March and April, 1872 No. 3 with "8 & 4" penciled in.

(2) Continued as "Mason's Quarterly Coin Collectors Magazine."

MASON'S
QUARTERLY
COIN COLLECTORS'



MAGAZINE.

Vol. 6.

JULY, 1872.

No. 5.

PUBLISHED AT \$1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE,

BY MASON & CO.,

Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Havis & Pennypacker, Printers, No. 23 South Tenth Street.

Title: Mason's Quarterly Coin Collectors' Magazine

Subtitle:

Address: Assembly Bldg., Tenth and Chestnut Streets

State: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Publisher: Mason & Co.

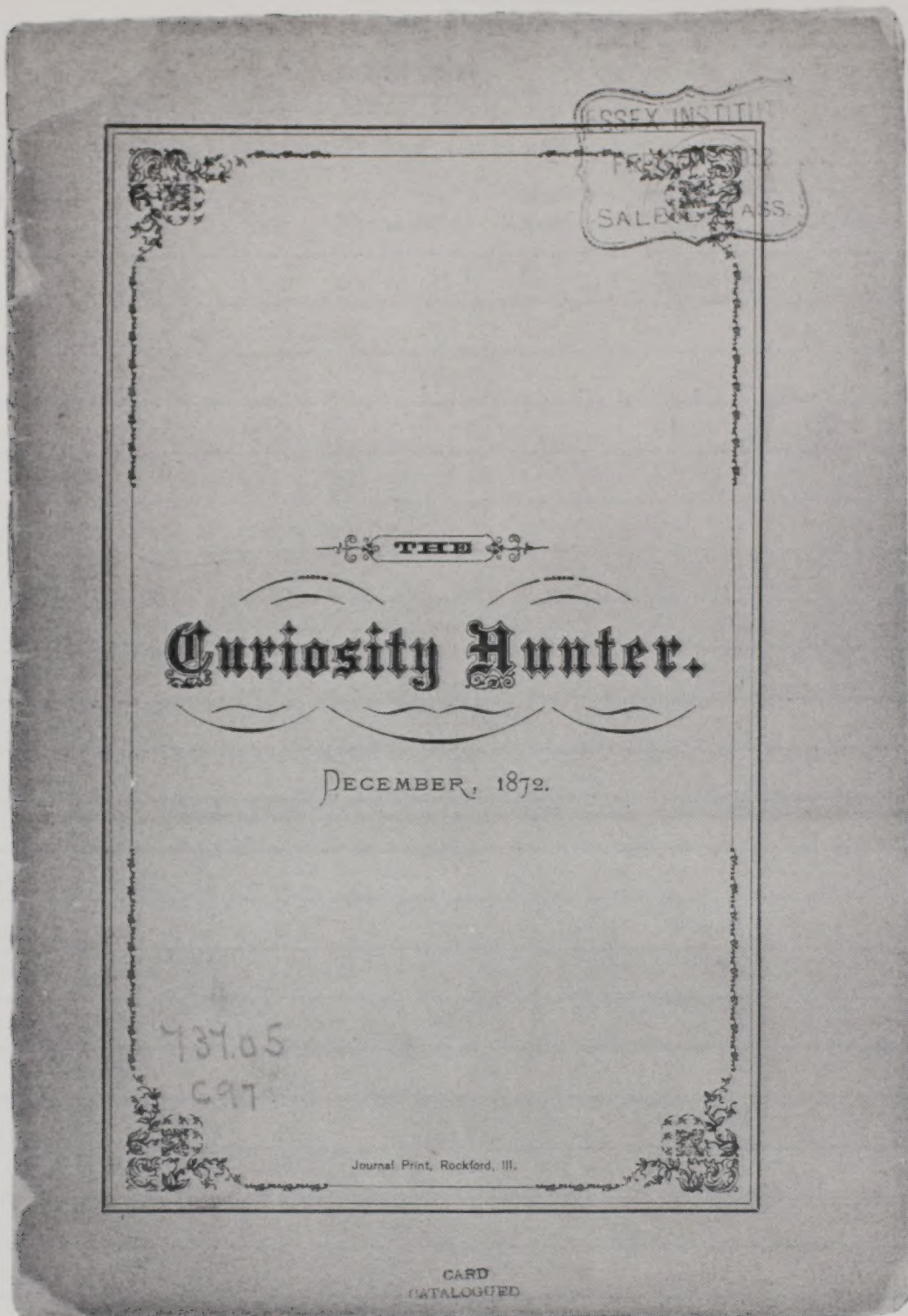
Editor:

Format/Size:

First Issue: Vol. 6 No. 5 July 1872

Last Issue: Vol. 6 No. 6 October 1872

Total Issue: 2 Nos. in Vol. 6



Title: The Curiosity Hunter

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Rockford, Illinois

Publisher: D.A.K. Andrus

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 5¾ x 8½

First Issue: September 1872

Last Issue: December 15, 1877

Total Issue: 35 Nos. in 4 Vols.

Title: The Curiosity Hunter

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(1) 5	1		Oct.	1877	12	12	.25	—	Tan
	2		Nov.	1877	12	8	.25	—	Tan
	3		Dec.	1877	12	8	.25	—	Tan

Total Issue: 35 Nos. in 4 Vols.

Vol. 1 Sept. 1872-May 1873, Oct.-Dec. 1873 Nos. 1-12 Vol. 2 Jan.-July 1874 Nos. 1-[8]

Vol. 4 Oct. 1, 1876-Sept. 1877 Nos. 1-22 Vol. 5 Oct. 15-Dec. 15, 1877 Nos. 1-3

Comments: No Volume 3 published. Vol. 1 Nos. 7-9 published jointly March/April/May 1873. Vol. 2 Nos. 6-8 published together June/July 1874. Nos. 8,9,10 and 11 of Vol. 4 published together and these numbers bear number year of issue.

(1)Plate of Washington Medal

EofC

THE CURIOSITY CABINET.

VOL. II.

NEW YORK CITY, APRIL, 1877.

NO. 8

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

It is now about six years since we commenced this little Journal representing our business. In the following articles, into which we have branched off more or less as we had opportunity to obtain collections: E. S. and Foreign Gold, Silver and Copper coins, medals and tokens; our business in these commenced in 1860, when a new fever arising we joined with it that of Foreign and U. S. Postage & Revenue stamps; from time to time as occasion offered we have added to our stock AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, Engravings, Continental money, Confederate bills and bonds, Books, Minerals, Shells, Indian relics, Japanese and other Curiosities. In the twenty Nos. of our "Curiosity Cabinet" we have given many Descriptive price-lists and articles of interest relating to the above, and shall do so as long as the good-will of our patrons continues.

One extensive branch of our business is that of taking valuable collections to sell on commission, our present No. being specially designed to advertise a collection of Autograph letters worth at least \$500 which has been given to us in that way. This collection comprises letters of over 2,000 persons of note, which are offered at prices corresponding to the present "hard times," the great majority of them being from 5 to 25 cents each. We quote from the manuscript price-list of the owner all the letters valued at from 50 cents upwards, on our inside pages, of the remaining letters we shall have three or four price lists copied off which we will send to those wishing to purchase.

This collection will be found rich in American Colonial and Revolutionary heroes, the veterans of 1812, and Statesmen, Authors and Generals down to the present day, affording collectors an opportunity of adding to their treasures which is not often presented, and especially adapted for illustrating such works as Lossing's Field-book of the Revolution, Marshall's life of Washington &c.

As the first choice from such a collection is always considered a desideratum, (some of them we find on enquiry being worth at least double the prices quoted) we propose to give it to whoever gives us the largest order before March 28th provided such order amounts to \$30 or upwards, and the remaining orders, or all if no \$50 order is received, will be accepted according to the time of their reception. In order to give all an equal opportunity it will be sent to those at a distance four days, and to those nearer, two days before distribution to city collectors.

We shall be glad to purchase or take in exchange any interesting or valuable letters of American celebrities, but do not want simple replies to Autograph solicitations from living notables, or Autographs separated from the letter, or written on cards, except of persons whose characteristic letter would bring \$5 or upwards.

PRICE LIST OF CURIOSITIES.

JAPANESE.

Large old Dianio box splendidly lacquered	\$10 00
Bronze temple gong, 8 inches diameter	4 00
" " smaller, bell-shaped, very old	2 00
Large painting on cloth of the great Tokio fire	15 00
Silk hanging picture of pheasant on cherry tree	6 00
Bronze priest on horseback reading	5 00
Large Japanese doll in full dress costume	8 00
Carved wooden gods of wealth & learning each	10 00
Coat and vest with society emblems interwoven	5 00
Old illustrated native books, scarce, each	30
Carved Netsukes or belt buttons of bone, ivory and wood, illustrating Japanese mythology	50c to 2 00

AMERICAN INDIAN.

Stone axes from various states	75c. to \$5 00
Granite Corn pestles from Ohio	75c. to 3 00
Tomahawks and scalping-knives	75c. to 3 00
Mortars and skinners	50c. to 2 00
Flint spear heads, each	1 00
Flint arrowheads, large variety, per doz.	40c. to 1 50

COINS.

New Japanese 1 rin copper coins, per dozen	10
" " 1/2 sen " "	25
Old " brass cash, some ancient, "	25
10 different Foreign silver coins, 5c. size	1 00
15 " " copper coins, small	25
15 " large " " postage 10c. extra	25
50 " " " " 20c. " "	1 00
15 " U. S. store cards, 6c. " "	25
10 " " medallions 8c. " "	25
50 " " copperheads 10c. " "	50
10 " " half-cents 6c. " "	50
Set of copper cents from 1816 to 1857 25c. " "	1 50
Miscellaneous Foreign coins from 2c. box per 100	1 00
" " " 8c. " " 2 00	

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Collection of 100 Foreign Stamps, all different	50
" " 500 " "	5 00
Mixed stamps of Germany &c (duplicates) per 1000	60
" South & Central American Stamps " 100	2 00
" English Colonial " " " 50	
" United States " " " 10	
" " Official " " " 25	
Well mixed Stamps from 1 cent box, " "	60
10 varieties of Postal cards, including Japanese	25
10 " of entire Foreign Envelopes " "	25

REVENUE STAMPS.

100 " of U. S. Document Stamps	2 00
100 " of Match, Medicine & Card "	2 00
Mixed U. S. " " per 100	50
" " Document stamps " "	15
" Foreign Revenue " "	50
" Canada Bill " "	20

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

Set of 9 bills of 1864, 50c. to \$500	50
18 Varieties of earlier issued notes	1 00
Shinplasters of Georgia, Alabama &c per 100	1 00
Bonds, 12 varieties, each	50

Title: The Curiosity Cabinet

Subtitle:

Address: 145 Nassau Street

State: New York City, New York

Publisher: William P. Brown

Editor:

Format/Size: Newspaper 5 1/2 x 8 5/8

First Issue: 1872

Last Issue: 1897

Total Issue: 32 Nos.

Title: The Curiosity Cabinet

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
2									
	2		1	1873	12	4	Free	—	Blue
	3		4	1876	12	4	Free	—	Blue
	5		7	1876	12	4	Free	—	Buff
	6		11	1876	12	4	Free	—	Buff
	7		3	1877	12	4	Free	—	Blue
	8		4	1877	12	4	Free	—	Buff
	9		8	1877	Occas.	4	Free	—	Blue
	10		9	1877	Occas.	4	Free	—	Buff
	11		10	1877	Occas.	4	Free	—	White
3	1		7	1879	Occas.	4	Free	—	White
	2		8	1879	Occas.	4	Free	—	White
	3		9	1879	Occas.	4	Free	—	White
	3		9	1880	Occas.	4	Free	—	White
	4		6	1884	Occas.	4	Free	—	White
	5		10	1884	Occas.	4	Free	—	White
(1)									
	6		2	1886	Occas.	4	Free	—	White
	7		9	1886	Occas.	4	Free	—	White
	9			1887	Occas.	4	Free	—	White
4	1			1889	Occas.	4	Free	—	White
	2			1890	Occas.	4	Free	—	White

(2) Total Issue: 32 Nos. in 3 Vols.

Vol. 2 1872: Jan., 1873; Apr., June, July, Nov., 1876; Mar., Apr., Aug., Sept., Oct., 1877 Nos. 1-11

Vol. 3 July, Aug., Sept., 1879; June, Oct., 1884; Feb., Sept., 1886; 1887; 1890; Nos. 1-9, 12

Vol. 4 1889; 1890; 1891; 1892; 1894; 1895; 1896; 1897; Nos. 1-4, 6-8. Nos. 57, 58 both dated 1897

(2) Comments: From Vol. 3 No. 2 basically a F.P.L.

(1) Nos. 6, 7 and 8 Vol. 3 were published by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Limited

(2) EotC

Title: Curiosity Cabinet

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
4									
	6			1894		4		—	Buff
	6			1895		4		—	Buff
	7			1896		4		—	Buff
	8			1897		4		—	Buff
	57			1897		4		—	Buff
	58			1897		4		—	Buff

Total Issue:

Comments:

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Stamp and Coin Trader, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Rockford, Illinois

Publisher: Globe Stamp Co., The

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 8½ in.

First Issue: Dec. 1873

Last Issue: June 1874

Total Issue: 6 Nos.

Have Not Seen

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
	1		12	1873					
	2		1	1874					
	3		2	1874					
	4		3	1874					
	5		4	1874					
	6		6	1874					

al Issue: 6 Nos.

Comments: As Listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

COIN & STAMP JOURNAL.

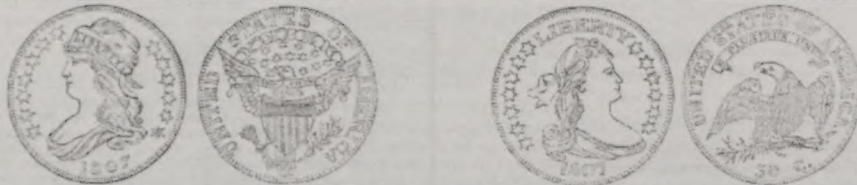


IN THE INTEREST OF NUMISMATICS AND PHILATELY.

Vol. I.

Kansas City, Mo., January, 1875

No. 1.



Varieties of Coins.

For our illustrations this month we have two varieties of the Half Dollar of 1807. The reason we have selected these pieces is on account of the great difference between the two, while as a general thing the difference in varieties is so small that it requires careful observation to discover it. There are at present but few collectors who are attempting to collect all the varieties of United States coin, and he who possesses all the dates merely of each denomination issued for circulation, has not only a valuable, but a very large collection, amounting to—

Copper 185 pieces.
Nickel 27 "
Silver 27 "

Total 339 "

while the varieties of copper coinage, of all dates, alone amount to over 700 pieces, which is far less in number than the varieties of the silver coinage; so any one wishing a complete collection would find it necessary to have the U. S. Treasury to draw funds from. We would advise collectors to procure complete sets of U. S. coins as soon as possible, for every year adds greatly to the value of old dates, and the scarcer dates are fast being drawn from circulation by collectors, while the others are being rapidly returned to the mint.

Measures of Coins and Medals.

We notice there seems to be a difference of opinion with collectors in regard to the correct measure to be used in stating the size of coins and medals. Mr. Dickeson, who is generally good authority, has a

measure which he seems to have adopted for his own standard, which is different from that used by other collectors or by the Director of the U. S. mint. As we consider the rule of measurement adopted at the mint, which is expressed by numbers, each representing the sixteenth of an inch, the most natural and correct standard, we shall adopt it in all our descriptions of coins.

From St. Louis Times

COPPERS.

THE SMALL CHANGE IN VOGUE AMONG OUR ANCESTORS—THE EARLY AMERICAN COINAGE.

In Washington's fourth annual message to the house of representatives, Nov. 6, 1792, the following appears: "In execution of the authority given by the legislature, measures have been taken for employing some artists from abroad to aid in the establishment of our mint. Others have been employed at home; provisions have been made for the requisite buildings, and they are now being put in proper condition for the purposes of the establishment." Among the American artists employed in 1791 was Mr. John Harper, a saw manufacturer of Philadelphia, and the cents of 1781 were designed and struck by him and upon his premises. The device upon these coins, the effigy of Washington, then president, met with Washington's decided disapproval, probably because they were in imitation of the customs of those in royal authority, and the device was, at his suggestion, rejected and the dies destroyed. Such an example of modesty in these days would certainly be refreshing. One piece, known as the

WASHINGTON CENT OF 1792,

is also a pattern piece, designed and cut by Peter Getz, of Lancaster, Pa., at the

invitation of the general government. These coins were also struck upon John Harper's press, in presence of several gentlemen, among whom was Adam Eckfeldt, afterward chief coiner of the mint. Peter Getz was a very skillful, self-taught mechanic, remarkable for his ingenuity.

The following are some of the principal early coins, although there are several pieces not mentioned here, as they had but a small circulation, and are excessively rare. Those who care for a more full description should procure a work now being published in Boston, by Sylvester S. Crosby, entitled "Early Coins of America." It is very complete and beautifully illustrated:

THE GRANBY OR HIGLEY COPPER.

Device, a deer standing in a circle, facing the left; legend, "Value means you please." Reverse, three sledge hammers, surmounted by a crown; legend, "I am good copper;" date, 1737; size, 8. Very little is known of the originator of this very rare coin. Tradition tells us that it was made by Dr. Samuel Higley, in Granby, Conn. The metal used was pure copper, and was mined on Copper Hill, in Granby. This mine was opened about 1710, and during the revolutionary war was used as a prison, and called "Newgate," and was the Connecticut State prison until 1827. Very few collectors are so fortunate as to possess a specimen of this coin. It sells for from \$15 to \$30, and a finely preserved specimen has been sold for \$75. This has been very perfectly counterfeited within a few years. There are five or six varieties, with slight differences.

LOUISIANA COPPER.

Device—A laurel wreath surmounted by a crown; in the centre of the field the letters R. F. Legend, "Sit nomen Benedictum." Date, 1767. Reverse, two sceptered fleurs crossed. Legend, "Colonies Françoises." Inscription, L.XV. Size, 8. This coin was gotten up in France, is made of brass, is well executed, and rare. Is often passed as a foreign coin, and sells for from \$1 to \$3.

Title: Coin & Stamp Journal

Subtitle: In the Interest of Numismatics and Philately

Address:

State: Kansas City, Missouri

Publisher: W.E. Winner

Editor:

Format/Size: Journal 8½ x 11

First Issue: Vol. 1 January 1875

Last Issue: Vol. 3 August 1877

Total Issue: 32 Nos. in 3 Vols.

Title: Coin & Stamp Journal

Subtitle: In the Interest of Numismatics and Philately

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		1	1875	12	4	25¢	—	White
	2		2	1875	12	4	50¢	—	White
	3		3	1875	12	4	50¢	—	White
	4		4	1875	12	4	50¢	—	White
	5		5	1875	12	4	50¢	—	White
	6		6	1875	12	4	50¢	—	White
	7		7	1875	12	4	50¢	—	White
	8		8	1875	12	4	50¢	—	White
	9		9	1875	12	4	50¢	—	White
	10		10	1875	12	4	50¢	—	White
	11		11	1875	12	4	50¢	—	White
	12		12	1875	12	4	50¢	—	White
2	1		1	1876	12	4	50¢	—	White
	2		2	1876	12	4	50¢	—	White
	3		3	1876	12	4	50¢	—	White
	4		4	1876	12	4	50¢	—	White
	5		5	1876	12	4	50¢	—	White
	6		6	1876	12	4	50¢	—	White
	7		7	1876	12	4	50¢	—	White
	8		7	1876	12	4	50¢	—	White
	9		9	1876	12	4	50¢	—	White
	10		10	1876	12	4	50¢	—	White
	11		11	1876	12	4	50¢	—	White
	12		12	1876	12	4	50¢	—	White

Total Issue: 32 Nos. in 3 Vols.

Vol. 1 Jan.-Dec. 1875 Nos. 1-12

⁽³⁾ Vol. 2 Jan.-Dec. 1876 Nos. 1-12

Vol. 3 Jan.-Dec. 1877 Nos. 1-12

Comments: ⁽¹⁾ Has No. 4 written in. ⁽²⁾ Misnumbered as Vol. 5 No. 5

⁽³⁾ Continued as "The Coin & Stamp Journal" Vol. 3 No. 1

VOL. I.]

JANUARY, 1875.

[No. I]

THE
DECORAH NUMISMATIC
JOURNAL

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY
COOLEY & HOLWAY.

*Ambition sighed; she found it vain to trust
The faithless column and crumbling bust,
Huge moles, whose shadow stretched from shore to shore,
Their ruins perished, and their place no more!
Convinced, she now contracts her vast design,
And all her triumphs shrink into a coin.—Pope*

E. W. HOLWAY, EDITOR.

TERMS 50 CENTS PER ANNUM.

DECORAH, IOWA:
COOLEY & HOLWAY'S NOVELTY PRESS PRINT.
1875.

Title: The Decorah Numismatic Journal

Subtitle: Our Themes: Stamp and Coin Collecting

Address:

State: Decorah, Iowa

Publisher: Cooley & Holway

Editor: E.W. Holway

Format/Size: Magazine

First Issue: January 1875

Last Issue: October 1875

Total Issue: 4 Nos. in 1 Vol.

Title: The Decorah Numismatic Journal

Subtitle: Our Themes: Stamp and Coin Collecting

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		1	1875	4	8	.50		Tan
	2		4	1875	4	12	.50		Tan
	3		7	1875	4	12	.50		Tan
	4		10	1875	4	12	.50		Tan

Total Issue: 4 Nos. 1 Vol.
Vol. 1 Nos. 1-4 1875 4 Nos.

Comments:

Complete

THE COIN CIRCULAR.

VOL. I.

TITUSVILLE, PA., MARCH, 1875.

No. 1.

The Growing Scarcity of Certain Varieties of American Coin.

Since coin collecting in America has taken such a decided start, complete sets of the national series are much more difficult to form. The increasing number of collectors of all ages requiring those of scarce date necessarily causes exorbitant prices to be put upon those coins, some of which, a few years ago, were considered of little more than their intrinsic value, and the growing demand for certain varieties makes coin collecting of particular interest.

Of the large copper cents there are still millions in circulation, although the Philadelphia mint is redeeming and melting them by the thousands, weekly. This is what we may term good riddance to bad rubbish, as twenty-five per cent of them are in a sadly mutilated condition, and unfit for circulation in a civilized country. From year to year there is certainly a perceptible decrease in their number circulating through the country.

When the small cents made their appearance in 1857 they were universally adopted, and "loose change" could then be carried with more convenience, and it was with little feeling of regret that we saw the consequential exit of the large coppers. It seems strange why such bulky coins for so extensive a circulation should have been introduced.

Many of the scarce varieties of our silver coin have undoubtedly made their exit through the jeweler's melting pot, many have lost their facial character by extensive circulation, and many, in payment for foreign merchandise, have been sent abroad,—never perhaps to return to be valued by American collectors. This usage of American silver is going on every day and tends to lessen, in a small way, the number of scarce coins.

Referring to an article in Harper's Magazine of fifteen years ago, we find a table of United States current coins with their relative grades of scarcity at that time, expressed by numbers from 1 to 7, 6 representing the highest degree of rarity. Although the author claims to have had considerable experience in the collecting of coins, he has made several errors, and among them we would mention the half dime of 1802 marked 4, 1823 and 1827 quarter-dollars, and 1796 half cent, each

marked 5. Now we know that these pieces are and always were of the very highest order of rarity. But barring these errors the table serves to show us now the changes in the values of American coins within the last fifteen years.



Weight, 0.181 oz.—Fineness, .900.

We illustrate this month the new twenty-cent silver coin. As to putting it into general circulation, there has been no decision as yet. A few specimens have been struck but it is impossible to obtain one.

The John Brown Medal.

Through the efforts of Victor Hugo and a number of other French citizens a gold medal has been struck to commemorate the martyrdom of John Brown; to whose widow it has recently been presented. Its weight is nearly five ounces and was designed by M. J. Wurder of Brussels. A bronze copy was presented to the late Wm. Lloyd Garrison. One side of the Medal bears an excellent likeness of John Brown, and the reverse bears the inscription:

"To the memory of John Brown, judicially murdered at Charlestown, in Virginia, on the 2d of December, 1839; and in commemoration also of his sons and comrades, who, with him, became the victims of their devotion to the cause of negro emancipation."

A HINT—The Syracuse STANDARD justly remarks: "PEOPLE who send us 'communications' for publication ARE 'requested' not to 'quote' and UNDERSCORE SO MUCH. THIS is about the WAY a good deal of 'matter' would LOOK if we printed it as it is 'WRITTEN.'"

All our New York thieves appear suddenly to have developed a fancy for numismatics. Luther Bryant's collection was stolen, and now a visiting Boston coin-dealer has suffered the same way. It may be only a coin-cidence, but it looks funny.

—N. Y. Com. Ad. Jan. 29.

Title: The Coin Circular

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Titusville, Pennsylvania

Publisher: Geo. A. Dillingham

Editor:

Format/Size: Journal 5 3/8 x 8 1/8

First Issue: March 1875

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: Unknown

Title: The Coin Circular

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(1)	1		3	1875	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	2		4	1875	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	3		5	1875	12	4		—	Buff
	4		6	1875	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	5		7	1875	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	6		8	1875	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	7		9	1875	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	8		10	1875	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	9		11	1875	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	10		12	1875	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	11		1	1876	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	12		2	1876	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
2	1		3	1876	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	2		4	1876	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	3		5	1876	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	4		6	1876	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	5		7	1876	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	6		8	1876	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	7		9	1876	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	8		10	1876	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	9		11	1876	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	(2) 10		12	1876	12	4	35¢	—	Buff
	11		1	1877	12	4	50¢	—	Buff
	12		2	1877	12	4	50¢	—	Buff

Total Issue: Vol. 1 March 1875-Feb. 1876 Nos. 1-12

Vol. 2 March 1876-Feb. 1877 Nos. 1-12

Volume 3 exists [in a dust sale]

Comments: ⁽¹⁾ 2 page supplement ⁽²⁾ Misdated 1877

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Collector's News

Subtitle:

Address:

State: North Adams, Mass.

Publisher: Tunnel City Coin Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: 24° 5½ in.

First Issue: Sept. 1875

Last Issue: Sept. 1876

Total Issue: 13 Nos. in 2 Vols.

— Have Not Seen —

Title: Collector's News

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		9	1875				—	
	2		10	1875				—	
	3		11	1875				—	
	4		12	1875				—	
	5		1	1876				—	
	6		2	1876				—	
	7		3	1876				—	
	8		4	1876				—	
	9		5	1876				—	
	10		6	1876				—	
	11		7	1876				—	
	12		8	1876				—	
2	1		9	1876				—	

Total Issue: 13 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Comments: As listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

The Curiosity Shop

AND ANTIQUARY.

Published in the interests of American Local Archaeology and for the benefit of the
Ladies' Fair of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church.

Sicut partibus, sit Deus nobis.

BY ED. FROSSARD.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 17, 1875.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

SALUTATORY.

In presenting this little paper to the residents of Irvington and vicinity, we do so with a feeling of gratification, not because the paper is in any way remarkable, for it is indeed insignificant in size and form and appearance, nor on account of having made any interesting or important discovery in the somewhat contracted field of American Archaeology, but simply because, having struck an hitherto unexplored path in search of objects of historical interest, we have met with a certain success in quarters from which little was expected.

Our efforts in making up a collection of objects of local and historical interest to be exhibited at the Ladies' Fair of St. Barnabas Church, have convinced us that, however much engrossed in active business our best citizens may be, they yet find time and occasion to cultivate tastes not in themselves utilitarian, and that among these tastes, the study of American antiquities holds a not unimportant position. If then, besides a pecuniary advantage to the Ladies' Fair, we succeed in gratifying, even to a small extent, your antiquarian tastes, we shall feel ourselves amply rewarded for the trouble of bringing together the one thousand objects which form the "Curiosity Shop." To those of our friends who have assisted us in this task, we hereby tender our most sincere acknowledgments.

The whole county of Westchester, but particularly the town of Greenburgh, possesses more than ordinary interest to the student of American History. In our immediate vicinity the bivouac fires of our advanced posts burned bright or dim as the hopes of the patriots were raised or subdued. The village of Dobbs Ferry was a point of great strategic importance, because it lay on the most direct available line of communication between the Eastern, Northern and Southern branches of the American armies. Within view of the hills of Greenburgh, a well-organized

British river patrol continually endeavored to break up the lines of communication between the right and left banks of the Hudson. Here troops crossed frequently in going from one division to another. Along the hills and on the river shore many a sharp conflict between the Red coats and Continentals took place, while on the summit the signal-fire often blazed, giving to comrades on the other shore the expected signal for action. On the eastern line of Greenburgh the battle of White Plains was fought, while on its northern, was enacted the principal scene of the bloody drama which closed at Tappan.

The controversy which raged so violently in the Irvington Sonny Side Athenaeum as to whether the old mile-stone in front of Barney's estate on Broadway was the 25th or 26th from City Hall, New York, has been forever settled by somebody to the satisfaction of nobody. This somebody by order of a nobody, cut deep into the body of the stone the number 27. This arbitrary solution of the momentous question has been received with silent resignation on the part of the Sonny Sides. *Troppo disputare in verba foceat.*

The 1776 House, at Tappan, in one room of which Major Andre was confined pending his trial and execution, has been repaired by Dr. Stevens, its present owner, who jealously protects the building from the vandalism of the sight-seer. The doctor informed us that he had detected visitors in the act of pulling nails from the floor, cutting chips from the ceiling beams and even taking bricks from the chimneys, to be kept as souvenirs of their visits. The Dutch glazed tiles of one chimney front were sold by the former owner at \$10 apiece. The original ponderous lock stile adorns the door at the main entrance, and several apartments within remain as they were when the bold and gallant prisoner anxiously paced the floor of the northwest room. The building is not

open to the public, yet we believe the doctor has never yet denied admittance to a really interested visitor. This venerable man, when aroused to the dignity of his subject, is highly qualified to impart the most accurate and detailed information concerning the life drama enacted within those decaying walls.

From the tower on Mr. Graves' grounds, East Irvington, two points of great historical interest can be seen: the monument erected on the spot where Major Andre was captured, and one of the cedar trees from which the rope stretched that hung him. The former spot is situated at the distance of about a mile and a half northwesterly; the latter, on the other side of the Hudson, near the Jersey line, and, as the bird flies, at a distance of six miles from the tower.

"Te notius avaritia, quod ex abole diligenter, parvaque curata sunt." In this manner did Cicero address his friend Atticus while thanking him for his promptitude and cheap purchases of antiquities. "In the name of our friendship, suffer nothing to escape you of whatever you find curious or rare," is another allusion to the same sympathizing spirit. Cicero when about forty-three years of age, laid the foundation of a collection of antiquities with the intention of stealing away from the heavy honors of the republic and of devoting his remaining years to the enjoyment of those luxuries of the mind, a well appointed library and an art collection. Our collectors may not be displeased to discover at their head so venerable a personage as Cicero, nor to see their own feverish thirst and panting impatience of collecting sanctioned by the authority of one of the greatest philosophers of antiquity.

Accurate knowledge is the basis of correct opinions. The want of it makes other peoples opinions of little value.

Title: The Curiosity Shop and Antiquary

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Irvington, New York

Publisher: Ed Frossard

Editor:

Format/Size: Newspaper 9 1/8 x 11 1/4

First Issue: September 17, 1875

Last Issue: September 17, 1875

Total Issue: 1 No.

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: "Published in the interests of American Local Archaeology and for the benefit of the Ladies Fair of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church."

THE
COIN COLLECTOR'S
JOURNAL.

ILLUSTRATED.



Vol. 1.

NEW YORK,
SCOTT & CO., 146 FULTON ST.

Title: Coin Collector's Journal, The

Subtitle:

Address: 146 Fulton St.

State: New York, NY

Publisher: Scott & Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: 7 x 10½

First Issue: 12-(1875)

Last Issue: 1888

Total Issue: 157 Nos. in 13 Vols.

Title: Coin Collector's Journal, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1			12	1875	12	16		—	Blue
			1	1876	12	16		—	Blue
			2	1876	12	16		—	Blue
			3	1876	12	16		—	Blue
			4	1876	12	16		—	Blue
			5	1876	12	16		—	Blue
			6	1876	12	16		—	Blue
			7	1876	12	16		—	Blue
			8	1876	12	16		—	Blue
			9	1876	12	16		—	Blue
			10	1876	12	16		—	Blue
			11	1876	12	16		—	Blue
2			12	1876	12	16		—	Blue
			1	1877	12	16		—	Blue
			2	1877	12	16		—	Blue
			3	1877	12	16		—	Blue
			4	1877	12	16		—	Blue
			5	1877	12	16		—	Blue
			6	1877	12	16		—	Blue
			7	1877	12	16		—	Blue
			8	1877	12	16		—	Blue
			9	1877	12	16		—	Blue
			10	1877	12	16		—	Blue
			11	1877	12	16		—	Blue

Total Issue:

Comments: (A) Published Binding Blue Cloth Cover. Single Monthly Copies Blue Paper Cover.

Title: Coin Collector's Journal, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
2			12	1877	12	12		—	Blue
			1	1878	12	16		—	Blue
3			2	1878	12	16		—	Blue
			3	1878	12	16		—	Blue
			4	1878	12	16		—	Blue
			5	1878	12	16		—	Blue
			6	1878	12	16		—	Blue
			7	1878	12	16		—	Blue
			8	1878	12	16		—	Blue
			9	1878	12	16		—	Blue
			10	1878	12	16		—	Blue
			11	1878	12	16		—	Blue
			12	1878	12	12		—	Blue
			1	1879	12	16		—	Blue
4			2	1879	12	16		—	Blue
			3	1879	12	16		—	Blue
			4	1879	12	16		—	Blue
			5	1879	12	16		—	Blue
			6	1879	12	16		—	Blue
			7	1879	12	16		—	Blue
			8	1879	12	16		—	Blue
			9	1879	12	12		—	Blue
			10	1879	12	16		—	Blue
			11	1879	12	16		—	Blue

Total Issue:

Comments:

Title: Coin Collector's Journal, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
4			12	1879	12	12		—	Blue
5			1	1880	12	16		—	Blue
			2	1880	12	16		—	Blue
			3	1880	12	16		—	Blue
			4	1880	12	16		—	Blue
			5	1880	12	32		—	Blue
			6	1880	12	16		—	Blue
			7	1880	12	16		—	Blue
			8	1880	12	16		—	Blue
			9	1880	12	12		—	Blue
			10	1880	12	16		—	Blue
			11	1880	12	16		—	Blue
			12	1880	12	12		—	Blue
6			1	1881	12	16		—	Blue
			2	1881	12	16		—	Blue
			3	1881	12	16		—	Blue
			4	1881	12	16		—	Blue
			5	1881	12	16		—	Blue
			6	1881	12	16		—	Blue
			7	1881	12	12		—	Blue
			8	1881	12	16		—	Blue
			9	1881	12	16		—	Blue
			10	1881	12	16		—	Blue
			11	1881	12	16		—	Blue

al Issue:

mmments:

Title: Coin Collector's Journal, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
6			12	1881	12	12		—	Blue
7			1	1882	12	16		—	Blue
			2	1882	12	16		—	Blue
			3	1882	12	18		—	Blue
			4	1882	12	16		—	Blue
			5	1882	12	16		—	Blue
			6	1882	12	16		—	Blue
			7	1882	12	12		—	Blue
			8	1882	12	16		—	Blue
			9	1882	12	16		—	Blue
			10	1882	12	18		—	Blue
			11	1882	12	16		—	Blue
			12	1882	12	20		—	Blue
8			1	1883	12	16		—	Blue
			2	1883	12	16		—	Blue
			3	1883	12	16		—	Blue
			4	1883	12	12		—	Blue
			5	1883	12	16		—	Blue
			6	1883	12	16		—	Blue
			7	1883	12	16		—	Blue
			8	1883	12	16		—	Blue
			9	1883	12	16		—	Blue
			10	1883	12	16		—	Blue
			11	1883	12	16		—	Blue

Total Issue:

Comments: (A) Color Plate of Military Orders

Title: Coin Collector's Journal, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
8			12	1883	12	36		—	Blue
9			1	1884	12	16		—	Blue
			2	1884	12	16		—	Blue
			3	1884	12	16		—	Blue
			4	1884	12	12		—	Blue
			5	1884	12	16		—	Blue
			6	1884	12	16		—	Blue
			7	1884	12	16		—	Blue
			8	1884	12	16		—	Blue
			9	1884	12	16		—	Blue
			10	1884	12	16		—	Blue
			11	1884	12	16		—	Blue
			12	1884	12	12		—	Blue
10			1	1885	12	16		—	Blue
			2	1885	12	16		—	Blue
			3	1885	12	16		—	Blue
			4	1885	12	16		—	Blue
			5	1885	12	16		—	Blue
			6	1885	12	16		—	Blue
			7	1885	12	16		—	Blue
			8	1885	12	16		—	Blue
			9	1885	12	16		—	Blue
			10	1885	12	16		—	Blue
			11	1885	12	16		—	Blue

Total Issue:

Comments:

Title: Coin Collector's Journal, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
10			12	1885	12	12	—	—	Blue
11			1	1886	12	16	—	—	Blue
			2	1886	12	16	—	—	Blue
			3	1886	12	16	—	—	Blue
			4	1886	12	16	—	—	Blue
			5	1886	12	16	—	—	Blue
			6	1886	12	16	—	—	Blue
			7	1886	12	16	—	—	Blue
			8	1886	12	16	—	—	Blue
			9	1886	12	16	—	—	Blue
			10	1886	12	16	—	—	Blue
			11	1886	12	16	—	—	Blue
			12	1886	12	12	—	—	Blue
12			1	1887	12	16	—	—	Blue
			2	1887	12	16	—	—	Blue
			3	1887	12	16	—	—	Blue
			4	1887	12	16	—	—	Blue
			5	1887	12	16	—	—	Blue
			6	1887	12	16	—	—	Blue
			7	1887	12	16	—	—	Blue
			8	1887	12	16	—	—	Blue
			9	1887	12	16	—	—	Blue
			10	1887	12	16	—	—	Blue
			11	1887	12	16	—	—	Blue

Total Issue:

Comments:

Title: Coin Collector's Journal, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
12			12	1887	12	12		—	Blue
13			1	1888	12	16		—	Blue
			2	1888	12	32		—	Blue
			3	1888	12	16		—	Blue
			4	1888	12	16		—	Blue
			5	1888	12	16		—	Blue
			6	1888	12	16		—	Blue
			7	1888	12	16		—	Blue
			8	1888	12	16		—	Blue
			9	1888	12	16		—	Blue
			10	1888	12	16		—	Blue
			11	1888	12	16		—	Blue
			12	1888	12	12		—	Blue

Total Issue: 157 Nos. in 13 Vols

Comments:

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Amateur Record, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Seneca Falls, NY

Publisher: F.J. Howe

Editor:

Format/Size:

First Issue: 1875?

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: Unknown

— Have Not Seen —

Subtitle:

Total Issue:

Comments: As listed in "Earl of Crawford"

Title: Numismatic Pilot

Subtitle: To Ancient Coins and Their Uses

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		10	1876	6	4	Free		Newsprint
	2		12	1876	6	4	Free		Newsprint
(1)	3		2	1877	6	4	Free		Newsprint
	4		6	1877	6	4	Free		Newsprint

Total Issue: Unknown

Comments: (1) "The" was added to title for this issue only.

THE COIN & STAMP JOURNAL.

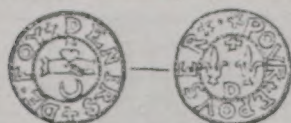
FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT.

Vol. III.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1877.

No. 1.

A Betrothing Token.



(J. HENRY, DEVONSHIRE ST., W. C., LONDON.)

This small silver token engraved above is one of the interesting pieces connected with the custom, once prevalent in civilized countries, called "betrothing" or "espousing." This custom consisted of two persons of opposite sex entering into a formal engagement of future marriage, by mutual promise, by oath, the interchange of some love token, or by all these together. This custom was familiar to our northern ancestors.

The process with them was as follows: 1. *Procatio*, or wooing; 2. *Impetratio*, or demanding of the parents; 3. The conditions of the contract. All these were sealed by joining the right hands, by a certain form of words, and a confirmation before witnesses; the contract of the affiancing party being called *hand-saul* (whence our *hansel*), and that of the consenting party, *handfasting*.

The length of time between espousals and marriage was indefinite and governed by the convenience of the parties engaged; but unless they lived in separate countries and the interference of substitutes or proxies was required, it generally extended to a few months only. In more recent times the modes of betrothment varied in different periods and places. In this country the contract appears to have been frequently performed in church, and with almost the same solemnity as an actual marriage.

Thus the priest in "Twelfth Night" at the betrothal of Olivia and her lover says:

"A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands.
Attest'd by the holy close of lips,
Strengthen'd by interchangement of your rings;
And all the ceremony of this compact
Seal'd in my function, by my testimony."

The first feature observable in this ceremony is the joining hands, a mode of ratifying contracts, whether of love or business, so common even now as to need no illustration. The next fact to be noted is the "holy close of lips." The kiss on these occasions was a mutual one.

When the ceremony took place at church the lady, of course, withdrew the veil, which was usually worn on the occasion. When it took place in private the kiss was generally followed by drinking healths. Thirdly, we have the interchange of rings, a custom which Chaucer speaks in "Troilus and Cryseyde,"—

Some after this they spake of sondry things
As fell to purpose of this aventure,
And playing *interchangen* her rings,
Of which I can not tellen no scripture."

According to the ritual of the Greek Church, the priest, in betrothing, first placed the rings on the fingers of the contracting couple, who afterwards exchanged them. Leobard, the celebrated saint of Tours, who flourished about the sixth century, being persuaded in his youth to marry, gave his betrothed a ring, a kiss, and a pair of shoes, the ring and shoes being a symbol of securing the lady's hands and feet in the trammels of conjugal obedience.

One of these rings is now in my possession. It is of silver, very thickly plated with gold, of a large size, plain, similar to a wedding ring. It was probably the ring presented to the gentleman by his mistress. On the inside is engraven in old fashion characters "God above Increase our love." And "P I" probably the maker's mark. This ring is of the 17th Century.

Shakespeare again alludes both to the kiss and interchange of rings in his "Two Gentlemen of Verona":—

Julia. Keep this remembrance for
thy Julia's sake (giving a ring).

Proteus. Why, then we'll make
exchange: here, take you this.

Julia. And seal the bargain with a holy kiss.

The last point to be noted in the priest's relation is his testimony to the covenant. This was usually considered sufficient, and, in later times, espousals in the church were often prohibited because the parties, relying on the testimony of the officiating minister, did not scruple to live together as man and wife, which occasioned no little scandal and disorder.

Cleaning Coins.

We have been requested to explain the manner of cleaning ancient coins. It is not a subject to be handled carelessly. Many a fine coin has had its moral character absolutely ruined by the insane desire to make it look "good as new." The noble relie of a Vespasian has been soused in nitric acid until his noble

Title: The Coin & Stamp Journal

Subtitle: Fearless and Independent

Address: Box 1698

State: New York

Publisher: Joseph J. Casey

Editor: Joseph J. Casey

Format/Size: Journal 6½ x 9⅝

First Issue: Vol. 3 No. 1 January 1877

Last Issue: Vol. 3 No. 8 August 1877

Total Issue: 8 Nos. in Vol. 3

Title: The Coin & Stamp Journal

Subtitle: Fearless and Independent

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
3	1		Jan.	1877	12	8	50¢		White
	2		Feb.	1877	12	8	50¢		White
	3		March	1877	12	8	50¢		White
	4		April	1877	12	8	50¢		White
	5		May	1877	12	8	50¢		White
	6		June	1877	12	8	50¢		White
	7		July	1877	12	8	50¢		White
	8		Aug.	1877	12	8	50¢		White

(1)

Total Issue: 8 Nos. in Vol. 3

Vol. 3 Jan.-Aug. 1877 Nos. 1-8

Comments: Formerly "Coin & Stamp Journal"

(1) Continued as "The Stamp Journal"

NUMISMA.

PUBLISHED BI MONTHLY. ED. FROSSARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, IRVINGTON, N. Y.

NO. 1.

JANUARY, 1877.

VOL. 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS

LIMITED TO THREE LINES EACH.

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Title: Numisma

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Irvington, New York

Publisher: Ed. Frossard

Editor: Ed. Frossard

Format/Size: Journal 8 x 10 1/4

First Issue: January 1877

Last Issue: December 1891

Total Issue: 60 Nos. in 10 Vols.

Title: Numisma

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Jan.	1877	6	4	50¢		White
	2		March	1877	6	8	50¢		White
	3		May	1877	6	4	50¢		White
	4		July	1877	6	8	50¢		White
	5		Sept.	1877	6	8	50¢		White
	6		Nov.	1877	6	8	50¢		White
2	1		Jan.	1878	6	8	50¢		White
	2		March	1878	6	8	50¢		White
	3		May	1878	6	8	50¢		White
	4		July	1878	6	8	50¢		White
	5		Sept.	1878	6	8	50¢		White
	6		Dec.	1878	6	8	50¢		White
3	1		Jan.	1879	6	8	50¢		White
	2		March	1879	6	8	50¢		White
	3		May	1879	6	8	50¢		White
	4		July	1879	6	8	50¢		White
	5		Sept.	1879	6	8	50¢		White
	6		Nov.	1879	6	8	50¢		White
4	1		Jan.	1880	6	8	50¢		Buff
	2		March	1880	6	8	50¢		Buff
	3		May	1880	6	8	50¢		Buff
	4		July	1880	6	8	50¢		White
	5		Sept.	1880	6	8	50¢		White
	6		Nov.	1880	6	8	50¢	500+	White

Total Issue: 60 Nos. in 10 Vols.

Vol. 1 Jan.-Nov. 1877 Nos. 1-6	Vol. 5 Jan.-Nov. 1881 Nos. 1-6	Vol. 9 Jan.-Dec. 31, 1885 Nos. 1-6
Vol. 2 Jan.-Dec. 1878 Nos. 1-6	Vol. 6 Jan.-Nov. 1882 Nos. 1-6	Vol. 10 Oct. 1, 1886; Jan. 1888;
Vol. 3 Jan. -Nov. 1879 Nos. 1-6	Vol. 7 Jan.-Nov. 1883 Nos. 1-6	March 1889; Jan. 1890; June 1890;
Vol. 4 Jan.-Nov. 1880 Nos. 1-6	Vol. 8 Jan.-Nov. 1884 Nos. 1-6	Dec. 1891 Nos. 1-6

Comments:

Title: Numisma

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(1) 5	1		Jan.	1881	6	10	50c		White
	2		March	1881	6	8	50c		White
	3		May	1881	6	8	50c		White
(1)	4		July	1881	6	10	50c		White
	5		Sept.	1881	6	8	50c		White
	6		Nov.	1881	6	8	50c		White
6	1		Jan.	1882	6	8	50c		White
(1)	2		March	1882	6	10	50c		Buff
	3		May	1882	6	8	50c		Buff
	4		July	1882	6	8	50c		Buff
	5		Sept.	1882	6	8	50c		Buff
	6		Nov.	1882	6	12	50c		Buff
7	1		Jan.	1883	6	8	50c		Buff
	2		March	1883	6	8	50c		Buff
	3		May	1883	6	8	50c		Buff
	4		July	1883	6	8	50c		Buff
	5		Sept.	1883	6	8	50c		Buff
	6		Nov.	1883	6	8	50c		Buff
(2) 8	1		Jan.	1884	6	12	50c		Buff
(2)	2		March	1884	6	12	50c		Buff
	3		May	1884	6	8	50c		Buff
	4		July	1884	6	8	50c		Buff
	5		Sept.	1884	6	8	50c		Buff
	6		Nov.	1884	6	8	50c		Buff

Total Issue: 60 Nos. in 10 Vols.

Vol. 1 Jan.-Nov. 1877 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 5 Jan.-Nov. 1881 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 9 Jan.-Dec. 31, 1885 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 2 Jan.-Dec. 1878 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 6 Jan.-Nov. 1882 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 10 Oct. 1, 1886; Jan. 1888;

Vol. 3 Jan.-Nov. 1879 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 7 Jan.-Nov. 1883 Nos. 1-6

March 1889; Jan. 1890; June 1890;

Vol. 4 Jan.-Nov. 1880 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 8 Jan.-Nov. 1884 Nos. 1-6

Dec. 1891 Nos. 1-6

Comments: (1) 2 Page Supplement (2) 4 Page Supplement

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
9	1		Jan.	1885	6	8	50¢		Buff
	2		March	1885	6	8	50¢		Buff
	3		May	1885	6	8	50¢		Buff
	4 & 5		July/Sept.	1885	6	8	50¢		Buff
	6		Dec. 31	1885	6	12	50¢		Buff
10	1		Oct. 1	1886	Occas.	8			Buff
	2		Jan.	1888	Occas.	8			Buff
	3		March	1889	Occas.	12			Buff
	4		Jan.	1890	Occas.	8			Buff
	5		June	1890	Occas.	8			
	6		Dec.	1891	Occas.	16			

Total Issue: 60 Nos. in 10 Vols.

Vol. 1 Jan.-Nov. 1877 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 5 Jan.-Nov. 1881 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 9 Jan.-Dec. 31, 1885 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 2 Jan.-Dec. 1878 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 6 Jan.-Nov. 1882 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 10 Oct. 1, 1886; Jan. 1888;

Vol. 3 Jan. -Nov. 1879 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 7 Jan.-Nov. 1883 Nos. 1-6

March 1889; Jan. 1890; June 1890;

Vol. 4 Jan.-Nov. 1880 Nos. 1-6

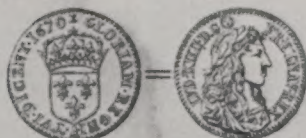
Vol. 8 Jan.-Nov. 1884 Nos. 1-6

Dec. 1891 Nos. 1-6

Comments:

HARZFELD'S NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR.

NO. 1.—APRIL, 1877.



THE "GLORIAM-REGNI."

[See American Journal of Numismatics for January, 1877.]

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EARLIEST COINS OF THE WORLD,	3	ROMAN IMPERIAL COIN,	7
PROGRESS OF THE ART OF COINING,	4	CHOICE AND RARE PIECES IN GOLD,	8
GREEK COINS OF THE FINEST PERIOD,	4	" " " SILVER,	9
COINS OF THE KINGS OF MACEDONIA, ETC.	4	" " " BRONZE,	9
ANCIENT ROMAN COIN,	5	COIN OF THE BYZANTINE EMPERORS,	11

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY S. K. HARZFELD, NUMISMATIST.

1713 PARK AVENUE.

1877.

Title: Harzfeld's Numismatic Circular

Subtitle:

Address: 1713 Park Avenue

State: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Publisher: S.K. Harzfeld

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

First Issue: April 1877

Last Issue: July 1877 ?

Total Issue: 2 ?

Subtitle:

[illegible]

April-July 1877 2 Nos.

Comments: Believe only 2 nos. published.

Complete

THE NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

IN THE INTEREST OF COIN AND CURIOSITY COLLECTORS.

VOL. I.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., AUGUST, 1877.

NO. 1.

THE NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

L. S. DROWNE, Editor & Publisher.

Subscription per Year, 35 cents.
Single Copies, 5 cents.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., AUG., 1877.

SALUTATORY.

The collection of coins has been a favorite employment of antiquarians for many centuries. It is probable that in Greek and Roman times there were numismatic collections as numerous as in these latter ages: and not improbable that many of the fine specimens of ancient coins, adorning our modern collections have formed the ornaments of similar collections in Egypt, Greece, or Rome, more than a thousand years ago. During the past few years the mania for collecting old and valuable coins has extended over the whole country. But a few years since there were but few collections, perhaps twenty or thereabouts comprised all in America worthy of note. There are now twenty times that number and hundreds of small collections in the hands of our young friends, to whom the subject can well be recommended, both by parent and teacher. Although manias are not to be encouraged, we know of none more pardonable than the coin mania, and the pursuit of coin-collecting within limits, is to be approved. It is of material advantage to the student, and will help to fix dates and events in the memory, and prove a most important aid to historical research. There are many works upon numismatics, and a number of periodicals published, that are meeting with suc-

cess, which they deservedly merit. The increase of reliable periodicals has been nothing in comparison to that of collectors, whose growing wants demand greater facilities for obtaining useful information. It is our intention to make the Journal as interesting as possible, imparting all the information that can be gathered by diligent effort, that will be of service to the collector, in the clearest and most concise manner; enlarging our paper as soon as the patronage and wants of our readers shall demand. Our columns will be open at all times to any who will make such contributions as will be of general interest. We shall mention all coin sales coming under our notice, and give prices realized on such lots, as may be most interesting. No unreliable advertisements will be inserted, and in every way we shall aim to make the Journal *reliable*, and worthy of patronage. You can rest assured that *The Numismatic Journal* will be continued one year, beginning with this number. If you think this may be of interest to you, send in the price of subscription, and show this number to any one interested in the subject. While faithfully carrying out our promises, and with a liberal support from collectors, we doubt not of that success which is usually accorded to useful enterprises.

THE NEW COIN.

The coining of double eagles with the new dies has begun at the mint. In these dies there has been a marked improvement on the old style. The outlines of the face and hair of the representation of Liberty are more clearly defined. The head, instead of inclining to the right, is now perpendicular. In place of the words "Twenty D." "Twen-

Title: The Numismatic Journal

Subtitle: In The Interest Of Coin And Curiosity Collectors

Address:

State: North Adams, Massachusetts

Publisher: L.S. Drowne

Editor: L.S. Drowne

Format/Size: Newspaper 7 1/4 x 10

First Issue: August 1877

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: Unknown

Subtitle: In The Interest Of Coin And Curiosity Collectors

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Aug.	1877	12	4	35¢		Newsprint
	2		Sept.	1877	12	4	35¢		Newsprint
	3		Oct.	1877	12	4	35¢		Newsprint
	4		Nov.	1877	12	4	35¢		Newsprint
	5		Dec.	1877	12	4	35¢		Newsprint
	6		Jan.	1878	12	4	35¢		Newsprint

Total Issue: Unknown

Comments: Believed to have been published for one year in 12 nos.

85

THE Coin and Stamp Journal. OF BROOKLYN.

Devoted to the interest of Collectors of Coin and Postage Stamps.

VOL. I.

BROOKLYN, E. D. JUNE, 1878.

No. 6

COIN DEPARTMENT.

1808—HALF-CENT.—1808.

The design the same with the cents of the earliest emission of this year, with one type and three varieties. The number coined was 400,000. They are well preserved, but getting scarce.

1809—CENT.—1809.

The design the same as the new emission of the preceding year, with one type and four varieties, the number coined, small, being but 222,867; in consequence of which these are scarce. The rim of this cent is very imperfectly executed, which has exposed a portion of the effigy and exergue to serious wear. There are many cents in cabinets which have been altered from 1808 to 1809. This has been effected principally by acids, but may be readily detected by the use of the glass. The most perfect specimens in Philadelphia collections were taken from the Mansion House by Mr. Hoxie when it was demolished.

1809—HALF-CENT.—1809.

The devices of the cent were adopted in this emission, with one type and four varieties, and the number coined was 1,154,572.

1810—CENT.—1810.

The design the same as the preceding cent, with one type and seven varieties, and the number coined was 1,458,500. We notice in this emission the alteration of the dies of 1809 and 1810, from which we form one of the varieties. These cents are plenty enough, but owing to the imperfect rim, previously noticed, it is difficult to find them perfect.

1810—HALF-CENT.—1810.

The design the same, with one type and four varieties, and the number coined was 215,000, so small as to render them scarce.

1811—CENT.—1811.

The design the same, with one type and eight varie-

ties, and the number coined was 215,025. The alteration of the dies of 1810 to 1811, supplies one of the varieties. Good specimens are seldom found in circulation. Collectors must be careful to avoid the cent of 1814, with a portion of the last figure removed.

1811—HALF-CENT.—1811.

The design the same, with one type and two varieties, and the number coined was only 63,140. They are rare and valuable.

1812—CENT.—1812.

The design the same, with one type and seven varieties, and the number coined was 1,075,500. They are abundant.

1813—CENT.—1813.

The design the same, with one type and nine varieties, and the number coined was 418,000. It is difficult to find good specimens.

1814—CENT.—1814.

The design the same, with one type and eight varieties, and the number coined was 357,830. The number of these cents altered to 1811, has aided to supply cabinets with their specimens of that year. Additional value has been attached to the issues of that year, in consequence of a rumor that it contained gold lost at the Mint at that time. Many cling to them, on that account.

1815—CENT.—1815.

In this year we are satisfied there was no coinage of either cents or half-cents, or even a pattern piece gotten up either. Most numismatologists and others concur in this opinion, though a few contend that pattern pieces were struck off at the Mint, and urge as a reason for their not being coined in volume and circulated, the destruction of the Mint by fire in this year. It will be found by referring to the newspapers of that time, that the fire did not occur till January, 1816, and then it only destroyed a portion of the shed adjoining the Mint-house, in which the rolling was done. The true reason for the non-coinage was the want of copper, the European agents not sending it forward in time for use.

Title: Coin and Stamp Journal of Brooklyn, The

Subtitle: Devoted to the Interest of Collectors of Coins and
Postage Stamps

Address:

State: Brooklyn, N.Y.

Publisher: J.B. Streeton

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 9½ in.

First Issue: Jan., 1878

Last Issue: Sept., 1878

Total Issue: 9 Nos.

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
	1		Jan.	1878					
	2		Feb.	1878					
	3		March	1878					
	4		April	1878					
	5		May	1878					
	6		June	1878	12	4	25¢	1,000	White
	7/8		July/Aug.	1878					
	9		Sept.	1878					

Total Issue:

Comments:

THE JERSEY Coin Journal.

Devoted to the Interest of Coin & Curiosity Collectors.

VOL. I. EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., JAN. & FEB., 1878 NO. 1.

The Jersey Coin Journal.

This journal will be issued as often as practicable, and furnished free to customers.

Lewis C. Boysen, - - Editor & Publisher,
EGG HARBOR CITY, NEW JERSEY.

PROSPECTUS:

The collecting of coins and curiosities, has been a favorite employment of antiquitarians for many years. It is very probable that, in Greek and Roman times, there were numismatic collections as numerous as in these latter ages. It is not improbable that many of the fine specimens of ancient coins adorning our modern collections, were at one time the adornment of similar collections in Egypt, Greece, or Rome, more than a thousand years ago.

During the last few years, the mania for collecting coins and curiosities has extended to nearly every corner of America. But a few years ago there were not many collections of note in the United States; now, there are many hundred, and the number steadily increasing.

Although manias are not to be encouraged, we know of none more pardonable than the coin mania; and the pursuit of coin collecting, within limits, is to be approved. It is of material advantage to the student, will help to fix dates and events in the memory, and prove a most important aid to historical research.

Our columns are open at all times to any who will make such contributions as may be of general interest.

Human nature has changed but little since the first money was made. The price of joy and of pain has been about the same, since first humanity began to deal pleasure and sorrow to each other. Every piece of ancient coin was, in its turn, the purchase price of bread, and the purchase price of poison. It comforted want. It was flung away by the jeweled hand of profusion. It won at the board, and was the last stake of the suicide. In the morning it brought flowers for the brow of purity; in the evening it was the price of infamy and shame. *Prime.*

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

An impression prevails with some, that the majority of ancient coins offered in America are counterfeit. This is absurd. The proportion of counterfeit antiques to the genuine, is less than that of green backs. The only coins counterfeited are the rare and costly gold and silver specimens, which do not cross the sea. Our patrons need not be alarmed as to counterfeits.

Rob't Morris, LL. D.

GOLD COIN.

Very few persons ever saw a quarter dollar gold coin, and the few that have appeared, have been quickly snatched

Title: The Jersey Coin Journal

Subtitle: Devoted to the Interest of Coin & Curiosity Collectors

Address:

State: Egg Harbor City, New Jersey

Publisher: Lewis C. Boysen

Editor: Lewis C. Boysen

Format/Size: Journal 5¾ x 9

First Issue: Jan./Feb. 1878

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: 1 ?

Subtitle: Devoted to the Interest of Coin & Curiosity Collectors

[illegible]

Comments: Believe only 1 no. issued.

Complete

THE COIN JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

JUNE, 1880.

NO. 5.

E. S. HALF-CENTS.

Half-cents were first issued from the U. S. Mint in 1793, making their appearance at the same time with the copper cents. The design of the obverse of this year consists of a head of liberty with flowing hair facing left. Over the right shoulder a liberty cap on a staff. Above the word LIBERTY, below the date, 1793. Reverse: a wreath formed by two branches of laurel tied together at bottom with a ribbon, enclosing the words HALF CENT. At the bottom, the value 1-200. The edge inscribed: two hundred for a dollar. The half cents of this year are scarce.

In the following year 1794 the head of liberty is slightly larger and faces to the right. As with the cents of this year a number of slight varieties occur, chiefly in position and spacing of date.

In the early part of 1795 the half cents were struck on thick lettered edge planchets, as in the previous two years, but in the latter part of the year the planchets were thinner and edge plain. Both varieties are difficult to obtain in fine condition.

The next year, 1796, brings us to the most of the half cents. The design is the same as the variety of the preceding year. This date is extremely rare and fine specimens have brought \$50 and even higher prices.

The issue of the following year 1797 is of the same general design. The cap and pole being retained for one year longer on the half cents than on the cents. In one variety of this year a crack in the die is visible from the 1 in date to the head. Another very rare variety of this date is struck on a thick lettered edge planchet.

No half cents were issued in 1798 and 1799.

In 1800, the design of the half cent was changed to correspond with the design on the cents from the latter part of 1799, and consists of a draped bust of Liberty facing right, with word LIBERTY and date on obverse. Reverse: same as preceding years.

No half cents were issued in 1801, but in 1802 the coinage was continued. All the half cents of 1802 were struck from a corrected die of 1800, portions of the cipher being visible around the 2 of date, which is smaller than the other figures. This date is scarce.

The issues of 1803 and 1804 are plenty. In the latter year we find plain and cross 4's. A number of slight varieties occur in the years from 1803 to 1808.

The difference consists in size of value on reverse, being with or without stems to wreath, and other minor points of difference. One variety of 1808 is an overdate from an 1807 die. The general design of all these years is the same and they are all plenty. The coinage of 1806 is frequently found in unrecirculated condition.

In 1809 the design was again changed to correspond with the cents. The Turban Head facing left taking the place of the previous design. This year is very plenty, but the following year 1810 is somewhat scarce and the succeeding year 1811 still scarcer, being rarely found in fine condition.

A long break now occurs in the line, no half cents being issued from 1812 to 1824.

In 1825 the coinage was again commenced with the same design, and with the exception of the years 1827 and 1830, was continued to 1836. In 1828 two varieties were issued, one with 13 and the other with 12 stars. In 1831 and 1836 only a small number of pieces were issued and they are consequently very rare. They are generally found in proof condition. With the exception of 1831 the issues from 1825 to 1835 were very plenty, especially of the latter date in which year great numbers were struck.

From 1837 to 1839 no half cents were coined, but from 1840 to 1848 a small number were issued in each year. The design is the same as the cents of these years, being the head of Liberty with braided hair, with stars and date on obverse, and wreath enclosing the words: HALF CENT on reverse. The dates from 1840 to 1847 are small, but the year 1848 has a larger date than the preceding years. They are generally found in proof condition. At some period after their issue a small number of re-strikes of all these dates were issued from the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia. They can be detected from the originals by the fact that the reverse die of the 1856 half cent was used in striking these pieces. As the reverse of this year differs slightly from the originals their detection is not difficult. This reverse die was also used with the 1831 and 1836 half cents, about 12 pieces of each of these dates being re-struck.

All these dates are very rare, especially the dates 1842 and 1847. The originals command high prices, and even the re-strikes are very difficult to obtain and sell at good figures.

In the following year 1849, we find large and small dates. The latter belongs to the previous series of rare dates, only a few pieces being struck. Extremely rare in original condition, but also found with the 1856 reverse die, some pieces of this date being re-struck at the same time. The large date is plenty, as are also the two following years 1850 and 1851. The issue of 1852 is rare, as only a few pieces were struck. It is also supposed that some re-strikes of this date were issued, but as the reverse of the original is very similar to the 1856 reverse, the most experienced collectors will find it difficult to point out any notable difference between them.

The years 1853, 1854 and 1855 are plenty, but the year 1856 is somewhat scarce. This scarcity has only occurred in the last few years and is supposed to have been partly caused by a corner in this date by a well-known numismatist who finding this date was becoming scarce, procured all he could lay his hands on, and caused them to advance in price.

The year 1857 closes the issue of half cents. Their coinage closing at the same time as the old copper cents.

Since that time as fractions of cents have been discarded in business transactions, half cents have disappeared from public view and are rapidly becoming scarce. Within a few years even dates now plenty will become scarce and collectors will do well to fill up their collections as rapidly as possible.

The Starred 1794 Cent.

In our review of coin sales in another column, we notice among the pieces sold at the Bispham sale a 1794 cent, known as Maris No. 44. This piece is described in the catalogue as follows: 1794 Cent. Maris, No. 44. Inside of serrating on reverse is a circle of small stars. Fine. Brown. Dr. Maris states this to be an extremely rare variety.

This piece was purchased by Mr. J. W. Haseltine for the modest sum of \$4.25. Since the sale, however, much attention has been attracted to the piece and its rarity more fully appreciated. Mr. Haseltine has since refused an offer of \$50 for it.

It is supposed by some numismatists that the number of the finely pointed stars on the reverse of this piece given as eighty-nine has historical reference to the eighty-nine signers of the Constitution of the United States.

Title: The Coin Journal

Subtitle:

Address: 130 East King Street

State: Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Publisher: Chas Steigerwalt

Editor: Chas Steigerwalt

Format/Size: Newspaper 8 7/8 x 11 7/8

First Issue: April 1878

Last Issue: July 1882

Total Issue: 12 Nos. in 3 Vols.?

Title: The Coin Journal

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1									
	5		June	1880	4	8	25c	400	Newsprint
(2)	6		Sept.	1880	4	8	25c	400	Newsprint
2	1		Dec.	1880	4	8	25c	400	Newsprint
(2)(3)	3		June	1881	4	8	25c	1,000	Newsprint
	4		Oct.	1881	4	8	50c	1,000	Newsprint

(1) Total Issue: 12 Nos. in 3 Vols.?

Vol. 1 April 1878, May/June 1878, June/July 1879, Aug./Sept. 1879, Nov./Dec. 1879, June 1880, Sept. 1880 7 Nos.

Vol. 2 Dec. 1880, June 1881, Oct. 1881 3 Nos.

Vol. 3 Jan. 1882, July 1882 2 Nos.

Comments: (1) As reported in Steigerwalt's "Numismatic News" No. 1 March 1895

(2) Not reported in #1 above. (3) 2 page auction broadside of continental and colonial paper money to be sold Aug. 5, 1881 (Postponed from July 22, 1881)

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Collectors World, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: New York, NY

Publisher: H.W. Oram and Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°. 8¾ in.

First Issue: Sept. 1878

Last Issue: Oct. 1879

Total Issue: 12 Nos.

— Have Not Seen —

Subtitle:

Comments: As listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

THE
AMERICAN JOURNAL
OF
PHILATELY
AND
COIN ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIII.

QUARTERLY.

JANUARY, 1879.

COLLECTORS.



The pursuit and study of the Fine Arts in their various branches, have been a source of constant enjoyment to me in the intervals of business, and often of great solace and relief at trying periods, and this alone would be a pleasurable indemnification for my investments, should they fail to be commercially reproductive. It is said that Collectors usually have long lives, and I cannot help feeling that the cheerful exercise of the mind and body which belongs to the pursuit, warrants the assertion, and I hope in due time to say, *probatum est.*

HENRY G. BOHN.

(This in his eightieth year, 1875.)
The London Bookeller.



THE COLLECTING OF POSTAGE STAMPS
IS THE MOST INTELLECTUAL AND AGREEABLE PURSUIT OF THE DAY,
AND IS ENGAGED IN BY OLD AND YOUNG,
RICH AND POOR, PRINCE AND PEASANT.
THERE ARE NEARLY 1,000,000 COLLECTORS IN THE U. S.,
WHILE AMATEURS ARE TO BE FOUND IN
EVERY CIVILIZED CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE IN THE WORLD.
IT TEACHES GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.
IT DEVELOPS A TASTE FOR ART AND SCIENCE,
AND STIMULATES RESEARCH IN NEARLY EVERY BRANCH OF LEARNING.



SCOTT & COMPANY.



NEW YORK:
148 Fulton Street.

PHILADELPHIA:
1228 Chestnut Street.

Title: American Journal of Philately and
Coin Advertiser, The

Subtitle:

Address: 721 Broadway

State: New York, NY

Publisher: Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 9¼ in.

First Issue: Jan. 1879

Last Issue: Mar. 1886

Total Issue: 28 Nos. in 8 Vols.

Title: American Journal of Philately and
Coin Advertiser, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(1)	13		Jan.	1879	4	32		—	White
			April	1879	4	16		—	White
			June	1879					
			July	1879	4	8		—	White
			Aug.	1879					
			Oct.	1879	4	26		—	White
(2)	14		Jan.	1880	4	16		—	White
			April	1880					
			July	1880	4	16		—	White
			Oct.	1880	4	32		—	White
	15		Jan.	1881					
			April	1881	4	16		—	White
			July	1881	4	16		—	White
			Oct.	1881					
	16		Jan.	1882	4	16		—	White
(3)			April	1812	4	32		—	White
			July	1882	4	16		—	White
			Oct.	1882	4	32		—	White
	17		Jan.	1883	4	16		—	White
			April	1883					
			July	1883					
			Oct. 1883	4	32		—	White	
	18		Jan.	1884					

Total Issue:

Comments: (1) Previously "American Journal of Philately", (2) Misnumbered Vol. XIII — Should be Vol. XIV, (3) Date
Misnumbered as "1812" — Should be "1882".

Title: American Journal of Philately and
Coin Advertiser, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
18			April	1884	4	32		—	White
19			Jan.	1885	4	16		—	White
			April	1885					
20			Jan.	1886	4	8		—	White
			March	1886	5	12		—	White

(1)

Total Issue: 28 Nos. in 8 Vols.

Comments: (1) Continued as "American Journal of Philately"

MASON'S Coin Collectors' HERALD

VOL. 1.

JUNE, 1879.

NO. 1.

History of the Recently Discovered CONFEDERATE SILVER HALF DOLLAR.



STRUCK BY C. S. A., AT NEW ORLEANS MINT, APRIL, 1861.

It has been believed and recorded as an historical fact that the Southern Confederacy had no metallic currency. After a lapse of eighteen years, evidence now presents itself to show that four coins were struck off at the New Orleans Mint while that place was in the possession of the Confederate Government. This discovery has been brought about by an article prepared by us for the Philadelphia *Public Record*, and inserted in that paper January 2nd, under the caption of "A CRAZE FOR COINS," which gave the fancy prices placed upon rare pieces.

A few days subsequently to the publication, we received a communication from B. F. Taylor, M.D., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Louisiana State Board of Health, giving the information that he had a Confederate coin in his possession. In reply, we wrote for a lead pencil rubbing of the piece, at the same time expressing a doubt as to the existence of any genuine coins of the Confederate States. The return mail brought a rubbing of the coin, (see cuts).

The obverse has the Goddess of Liberty, with the thirteen stars, representing the States from which the Confederacy sprang, and the date, "1861." On the reverse a Liberty cap, beneath which is the American shield, the union of the latter containing seven stars, representing the seven seceding States, the whole being surrounded with a wreath of sugar cane and cotton in bloom, and the motto "Confederate States of America."

The history of the coin may be briefly recapitulated from Mr. Taylor's statement. "When the New Orleans

Mint was taken possession of by the Confederates in April, 1861, the original dies of the United States were cancelled in the presence of the officials connected with the building. The Confederate Cabinet, which was then sitting at Montgomery, issued orders for a Confederate Coin. The design, as herein represented, was submitted and approved, and orders were issued for the striking off of specimen pieces. Four half dollars were accordingly coined. Then came an obstacle. The Confederate Government found that it had not control of sufficient bullion to proceed with an issue of coins, and, consequently, the matter was deferred, and a temporary issue of paper money decided upon. The subsequent rout of the Confederates drew the coinage project overboard.

Of the four coins struck, one is in the possession of one of the officers of the Confederate Government, the second was presented to Professor Biddle, of the University of Louisiana; the third, to Dr. Ames, of New Orleans, and the fourth was retained by Chief Coiner Taylor.

It is a noteworthy fact that all the individuals who were connected with the coinage, including the Superintendent of the Mint, Assayer, Coiner, Engraver, Die Sinker, down to the man who held the chisel and used the hammer in the cancelling of the old and new dies, are living at the present time."

Early in April, Mr. Taylor sent us the original coin together with the obverse die, requesting us to make public the existence of a Confederate Coin, and set at rest the long disputed question concerning the issue of coins by the Confederate States during the civil rebellion. It was Mr. Taylor's desire that the coin and die should become the property of some historical or numismatic association, but private enterprise far outbid all offers from scientific bodies to possess the coveted prize. Notwithstanding the extraordinary and extensive advertising done to secure a purchaser willing to remunerate the owner for a considerable outlay of money, and visits by the writer to various parts of the country to exhibit the coin and die, and presentation of the most convincing and irrefragable proofs of genuineness in the shape of documents, affidavits, published "Acts and Resolutions" of the C. S. A., issued during February and March, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama, yet this almost unique coin, and equally interesting (though old and rusty) die from which the

Title: Mason's Coin Collectors' Herald

Subtitle:

Address: 143 North Tenth Street

State: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Publisher:

Editor: E. Mason Jr.

Format/Size: Newspaper 9 x 11½

First Issue: June 1879

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: Unknown

Subtitle:

Comments: (1)An inserted notice asked for solicitation of subscription and a request to remail the paper back to Mason & Co. should the offer be declined as a limited number of copies of the first issue were printed. (2)2 page supplement of Masons of Buying and Selling Coins

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Collector's News, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Plainfield, New Jersey

Publisher: G.B. DeRevere, Jr.

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°. 11 in.

First Issue: Sept. 1879

Last Issue: Jan. 1880

Total Issue: 5 Nos.

Have Not Seen

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: As Listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Collectors Aid, The

Subtitle: Stamps, Coins, Autographs, etc.

Address:

State: Pendelton, SC.

Publisher: T.S. Crayton, Jr.

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°. 8½ in.

First Issue: Oct. 1879

Last Issue: Oct. 1879

Total Issue: 1 Nos.

— Have Not Seen —

Title: **Collectors Aid, The**

Subtitle: Stamps, Coins, Autographs, etc.

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
	1		10	1879				—	Yellow

Total Issue:

Comments: As listed in "Earl of Crawford's" Library

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: American Stamp and Coin Journal

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Akron, Ohio

Publisher: Buckeye Publishing Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: "Prospectus"

First Issue:

Last Issue:

Total Issue:

— Have Not Seen —

Title: American Stamp and Coin Journal

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
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Prospectus of a Journal to be published in December 1879 but which was never issued.

Total Issue:

Comments: As listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC HERALD.

Vol. 1. No. 1.

EAST RICHLAND, OHIO, 1879.

Whole No. 1.



Early Copper Coins of the United States.

Written for the American Numismatic Herald.
BY WM. P. BROWN.

For those who have studied the early history of our country no class of coins forms a more interesting collection than the copper coins of the different States, both before and after the Revolution. The first of these were the elephant half-penny of 1694 with the motto "God preserve Carolina and the Lords proprietors" and "New England," both coined in England and showing her maternal interest in our young colony. These are very rare and bring from \$10 to \$200 each.

Next were the French colonial coins for Louisiana, from 1721 to 1767; these are still plentiful in France. Next was the Pitt half-penny of 1766 with the thrilling motto "No Stamp"; the first indignant cry of the infant colony against oppression. These were followed by the handsome farthings, half-pennies and pennies of the two first Georges, with the motto "Rex Americanus" and of Geo. III for Virginia, all coined in England for colonial use.

About this time were issued native coins with more representation motives and designs; one having 13 bars showing the fraternal feeling between the states, and others coined in Connecticut with an ax and the motto "I

cut my way through." The last are very highly prized and valued at from \$20 to \$50 each. These were all coined prior to the Revolution, after which the first one with an Indian and the motto "Now dependens status," showed the spirit of Independence which filled the patriots in 1776, followed by the coins of 1783-5 with the emblem "Nova Constellatio," also of 1783 with figures of Liberty caged, and another with an Indian in 1787 and a motto well calculated to make George the Third tremble—"Inimica Fregit."

Up to this time our currency was almost entirely English and Spanish, but from 1785 to 1789 a perfect flood of coppers were issued by several of the states. The cents and half cents of Massachusetts have an Indian and eagle, and make a very handsome coin; those of Kentucky have the monograms of the states in a pyramid; those of New York have heads of Liberty, Geo. Clinton, figure of justice, and arms of the state; those of New Jersey, of which there are several hundred types, have the arms of N. J., horse heads, plough and shield; those of Connecticut have on one side a head of Liberty resembling that of Geo. III, and "Auctori Connee" meaning by the authority of Connecticut, and on the reverse Liberty seated with "Inde et lib" for Independence and Liberty. These are the most plentiful of all the colonial coins and can be bought for about ten cents each.

Vermont also issued coins with "Vermont Auctori" and "Inde et lib" but strange to say one variety on one side "Vermont Auctori" and on the other "Britannia" while another reads the obverse "Geo. III, rex" and on the reverse "Inde et lib," thus combining

patriotism and treason in a way that we believe has never been fully explained. It may perhaps have been done as a joke as they are not near so plentiful as the loyal half-pennies of the state.

There was also a Franklin or "Mind your business" cent issued in 1787 which is said to have been authorized by Congress, and if so becomes really the first United States cent.

Taking our colonial coins altogether they mark very clearly the early history of our young Republic and we are surprised that collectors should give precedence to a set of mint coinage which from their monotony of type and legend are far less interesting.

The United States Mint was established in 1792. Gold dollars were first coined in 1849. The first deposit of California gold (1804 ounces) for coining was made by David Carter, Dec. 8, 1848.

CHARLES II issued half-pennies and farthings, which for the first time bore the figure of Britannia, modeled from the king's cousin, Frances Stuart, remarkable for the beauty of her figure.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

The first copper coinage in England consisted solely of farthings, and were issued in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

MONEY was first made of gold and silver at Argos in B. C. 894.

The first coinage of silver at Rome was in B. C. 294.

COIN was first used in Britain in B. C. 25.

Title: American Numismatic Herald

Subtitle:

Address:

State: East Richland Ohio

Publisher: A.B. Carman

Editor:

Format/Size: Newspaper

First Issue: 1879

Last Issue: 1879

Total Issue: 1 No.

Title: American Numismatic Herald

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: The first volume was to be published yearly, the second volume semi-yearly, the 3rd quarterly, the 4th year bi-monthly and the 5th year monthly.

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Amateur's Journal, The

Subtitle: Devoted to Amusement, Numismatics, Philately,
Minerals, Instruction and the Interest of its Subscribers

Address:

State: Mechanic Falls, Maine

Publisher: Poole and Dunscomb

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°. 9½ in

First Issue: August 1880

Last Issue: October 1880

Total Issue: 2 Nos.

— Have Not Seen —

Subtitle:

Total Issue:

Comments: As listed in "Earl of Crawford"

VOL. II.

AUGUST, 1881.

No. 1.

COIN COLLECTORS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Illustrated Guide.



Published Quarterly by A. M. SMITH,

No 533 Chestnut Street,

P. O. Box, 1954.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.	PAGE.
Twenty Cent Pieces,..... 1	Amusing Scenes of the Revolution,..... 17-27
United States Dimes,..... 1	(concluded.)..... 27
United States Half Dimes,..... 3	Garfield Inauguration Medals..... 27
Colonials of America, (continued)..... 4	Coins of New Jersey,..... 27
The Latest German Coins,..... 8	Answers to Correspondents,..... 28
Chinese Coins,..... 10	Gold Charms or Tokens,..... 29
A New Illustrated Catalogue for 1882..... 10	Ancient Coins of Greece, Egypt, Rome and Judea,..... 29
Crown of Queen Victoria,..... 11	Continental Paper Money..... 30
Five Pound Gold Coin,..... 11	Colonial Coins in Stock,..... 30
Five Franc Piece of the French Republic..... 12	Medals,..... 31
Notice to our Patrons,..... 12	Electrotypes,..... 31
Coinage of Russia,..... 13	Copper Coins,..... 31
U. S. America Silver Dollar,..... 16	Copper Cents,..... 32
Lord's Prayer Medal,..... 16	U. S. Fractional Currency,..... 32

This Number 25 Cts.

Press of Edward Hirsch & Co., 30 South Fourth St., Phila.

Title: Coin Collectors' Of The United States
Illustrated Guide

Subtitle:

Address: 533 Chestnut Street

State: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Publisher: A.M. Smith

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 6 x 9 1/8

First Issue: 1880?

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue:

Title: Coin Collectors' Of The United States
Illustrated Guide

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1									
	4		1	1881	4	24	25¢	—	Light Brown
2	1		8	1885	4	32	75¢	—	Lime
	2		10	1885	4	32	75¢	—	Yellow
	3		1	1886	4	32	75¢	—	Brown
	4		4	1886	4	32	75¢	—	Yellow

Total Issue: Unknown

Vol. 1-4 Nos.

Vol. 2 Aug. 1881-April 1886 Nos. 1-4

Comments:

The Collector's Guide.

Vol. 1.

Cincinnati, July 1st, 1881.

No. 1.

Published as a cheap advertising medium in the interests of all bona fide collectors and dealers in Coins, Medals, Stamps, etc. Indian Relics, Minerals, Fossils, Curiosities, and all Bric-a-brack.

1000 names will be mailed quarterly to collectors and dealers. The names are selected from the Numismatic, Naturalists, and other directories at home and abroad. It will be our object to mail the majority to 100 names each quarter, never neglecting the better class of collector at home or in Europe.

We invite all to advertise who wish to buy, sell or exchange, and will receive notice at the low rate of six dollars, per page or one dollar, per column; advertising space 4x7 inches. Name, address, business, not exceeding 15 words, inserted for 50 cents. Single copies 10 cents, or 35 cents per year, post-paid.

Advertisements, exceeding one dollar, can be paid for after publication by persons furnishing proper reference, or those who I know to be responsible. All advertisements, of one dollar or less, must be paid in advance.

It will pay all to advertise, as each copy goes to a bonafide collector or dealer, who will buy sell or exchange.

Rare dates in U. S. Coins will be taken in exchange for advertisements, if in good condition and at fair prices.

Published by

R. W. MERCER,

No. 147 Central Avenue,

CINCINNATI, O.

Title: The Collector's Guide

Subtitle:

Address: 147 Central Avenue

State: Cincinnati, Ohio

Publisher: R. W. Mercer

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 5¾ x 8½

First Issue: July 1, 1881

Last Issue: ? 1881

Total Issue: 2 Nos.

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Vol. 1 July 1881-? 2 Nos.

Comments: Partial Numismatics Advertisements

THE COLLECTOR'S
LIBRARY TABLE.

Nothing is more interesting and instructive than Collecting.

Vol. I.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1881.

No. 1.

THE ANTIQUARIAN.

The reader will probably say "This does not refer to me, but to some hermit who has stowed away in a garret or in old chests a lot of dusty parchments, bags of ancient coins, or perhaps mummies, and armor and such trash." But this is looking altogether too far from home, there are scarcely any of us who are not more or less antiquarians.

The taste for mementos with old associations is instilled into us from our earliest recollection. The child hears from its mother's lips "This was grandmother's rocking chair," or "that house was our old home," and thus we are filled with the inspiration of antiquity. As we advance in years the desire to know more of our early history, and the world we live in increases, and every production of nature or art become of interest in teaching us what has been done in the past, and what may be done in the future.

We first acquire knowledge through our organs of sense; and from our parents and companions, after that from books and the examination of everything within reach. From books alone especially when illustrated, we can obtain information of nearly everything, but it requires the actual examination of a large variety of objects to give us a thorough practical knowledge. Suppose we wish to study Geology or Botany how much faster we progress when we are able to examine the rocks or the plants themselves, either in their natural state or made up into a collection.

Whoever has commenced such a collection though it only be dried leaves, shells, or even a few pictures or items of interest cut from newspapers, has commenced to be an antiquarian, and to this class of persons we owe all that we know of our past history. But there is a great difference among collectors, all do not deserve the same credit. Some make a collection because it is something they are investigating, and hope by comparing notes with other collectors to obtain a full knowledge of, and perhaps make new discoveries. Some collect of paintings, engravings, statuary, a library of books or some class of curiosities, hoping to develop in their children a taste for literature and art. Either of these objects are praiseworthy, while others collect simply for the amusement of acquisition, their chief pleasure seems to be in getting something better than any one else has. Even these, however, are harmless people for they soon tire of their collection, and then it is divided among those who will make a better use of it.

In searching for relics of antiquity the earliest traces we can find are minerals, fossils and shells. Through

these we are able to discover the different stages our planet has passed through since its formation, which is a very interesting study, but not so important as the history of our race, of which the oldest records we have are parchment histories, traditions, monuments and ruins covered with inscriptions; some of the Egyptian hieroglyphics being 3500 years old.

Approaching this remote period we have the use of coins for purposes of exchange in place of the more awkward method of exchanging one commodity for another. From that time to the present nearly every country in the world has had its coinage and a good collection shows in a striking manner the degree of prosperity and civilization to which they attained.

There is something very fascinating about the collection of coins. Here we have in a small compass something used by our fellow men as money even 2000 years ago. Perhaps we go to Asia ourselves and discover it among the ruins of Antiquity. We regard it with reverence and carefully preserve it for posterity. In modern coins too there is much of interest. We study history, and coins show us the portraits of kings, queens and emperors of whom we have read and the emblems of their nation. In our own country we have the Pine tree money of Massachusetts in the 16th century, the Colonial coins issued by the several states shortly after the Revolution, and the unbroken line of the mint coinage from its establishment in 1793. We do not however always show improvement; of the coins in current use the cent alone is equal in beauty to our earliest coinage.

The modern substitution of paper representatives of coin value, make them also of interest to collect. We have in the United States, the Continental paper money of the Revolution; the local bank notes from 1815 to 1861; the notes and bonds of the Confederacy; the northern shinplaster currency of 1861 to 1865; our convenient but now discarded Fractional currency, and last of all and most useful to the collector, for he can easily exchange them for any of the others, the greenbacks of Uncle Sam.

Within a few years has sprung up what might be considered a new phase in collecting; the mania for Postage and Revenue stamps. They, like the coins, have portraits of reigning sovereigns, the emblems of the countries they represent, in our own the portraits of our most illustrious men, and have on them a money value, so that compared with modern coins there is hardly any choice which to collect. They have, however, some advantages over coins, having a great variety of color, and more portable, less expensive, and not so liable to be stolen.

Title: Collector's Library Table, The

Subtitle: Nothing is More Interesting and Instructive
then Collecting

Address:

State: New York, NY

Publisher: W.F. Smith

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 9 in.

First Issue: Oct., 1881

Last Issue: Oct., 1885

Total Issue: 15 Nos. in 2 Vols.

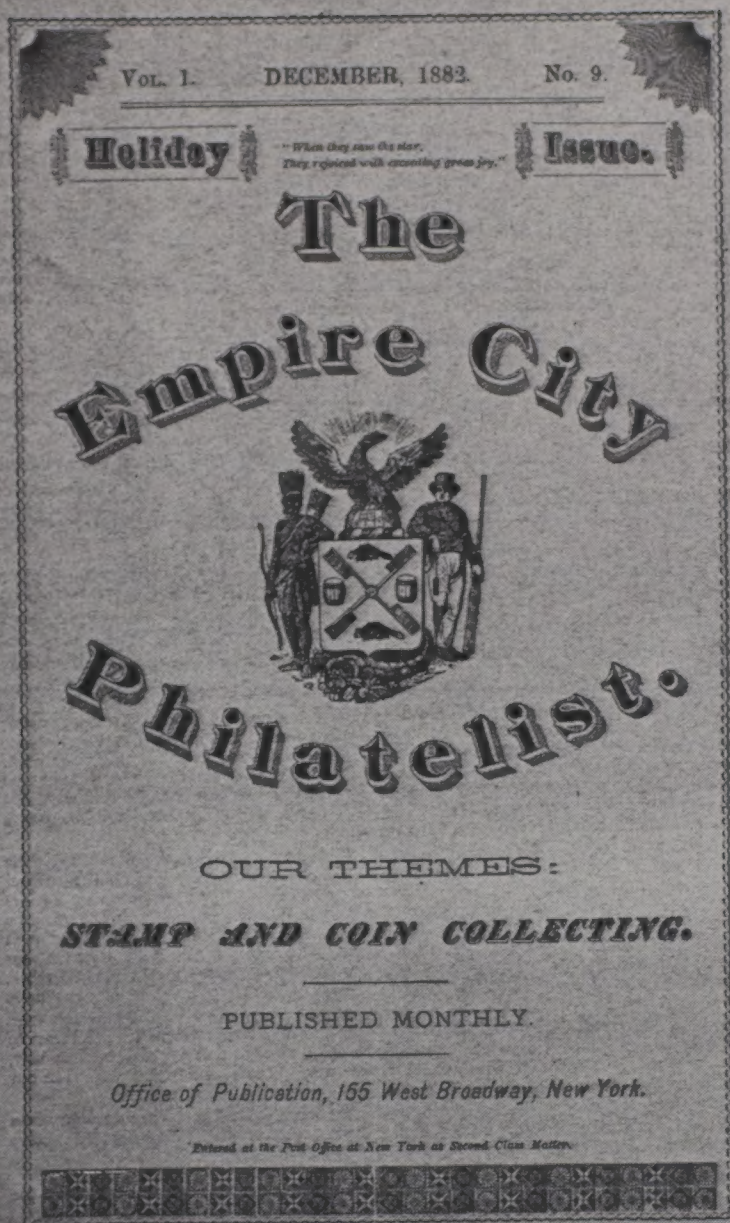
Title: Collector's Library Table, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Oct.	1881	12	4	25¢	—	White
	2		Nov.	1881	12	4	25¢	—	White
	3		Dec.	1881	12	8	25¢	—	White
	4		Jan.	1882	12	8	25¢	—	White
	5		Feb.	1882	12	8	25¢	—	White
	6		March 15	1882	12	8	25¢	—	White
	7		April 15	1882	12	8	25¢	—	White
	8		May 15	1882	12	8	25¢	—	White
	9		June 15	1882	12	12	25¢	—	Green
	10		July 15	1882	12	8	25¢	—	White
	11		Aug. 20	1882	12	4	40¢	—	White
	12		Sept. 20	1882	12	4	40¢	—	White
2	1		Nov. 20	1882	12	8	20¢	—	White
			Jan.	1883					
			Oct.	1885					

Total Issue: 15 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Comments:



Title: The Empire City Philatelist

Subtitle: Our Themes: Stamp and Coin Collecting

Address: 155 West Broadway

State: New York

Publisher: A. M. Crouter

Editor: A. M. Crouter

Format/Size: Magazine 6¾ x 10½

First Issue: April 1882

Last Issue: July 1883

Total Issue: 16 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Subtitle: Our Themes: Stamp And Coin Collecting

Total Issue:	16 Nos. in 2 Vols.
	Vol. 1 April 1882-March 1883 Nos. 1-12
	Vol. 2 April 1883-July 1883 Nos. 1-4

EofC

Granite State Philatelist.

DEVOTED TO STAMPS, COINS AND CURIOSITIES.

Volume I.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H., OCTOBER, 1882.

Number 2.

NEW ISSUES.

[FROM LEADING PHILATELIC JOURNALS.]

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—A new 1 c. provisional is reported as in use; 2c. surcharged with figure 1.

BARBADOES.—A new 1d. envelope, pink, two new bands, 1-2 and 1d., and several new postals are announced as in preparation.

BRAZIL.—The 200 reis of the new type is in use; color, red.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The 3 pence stamp has been surcharged "1-2 penny."

CYPRUS.—A new 1-2 piastre stamp is in preparation, to be emitted as soon as the present supply of provisionals is exhausted.

DOMINICA.—A provisional post card is said to be in use; red on white, without stamp.

FINLAND.—New stamps have been issued by the Helmi & Runsala Steam Nav. Co. Those bearing "Helmi" are 25 penni, blue; 30 do. violet; 40 do. orange; 60 do. green. The "Runsala" set are 20 penni, blue; 25 do. lilac; 30 do. brown; 50 do. green; and 1 mark, violet.

FRANCE.—Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers have been authorized by law, and will soon make their appearance.

GREECE.—The 20, 30 and 80 lepta stamps have been seen without numerals on the back.

ICELAND.—A new stamp for general and official use has been announced; 3 ore, yellow. The following changes in color are expected: 5 ore from blue to green; 20 do. from mauve to blue; 40 do. from green to rose.

MEXICO.—The third stamp of the '82 issue has appeared. The set so far is as follows: 3 centavos, carmine; 6 do. blue; and 24 do. purple. Two new postal cards of the new design are in use; the 3 and 5 centavos.

PERSIA.—Two new values have been seen, with values changed to "sharis;" 5 sharis green, and 10 do. orange.

RAMPOUR.—A new set has been emitted: 1-2 anna, orange; 1 do. brown; 2 do. blue; 4 do. green; 3 do. red.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A new 1-2d. adhesive has appeared; color, green. A new newsband is in use; color, purple.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—A new value has appeared; 1-2 penny green.

TURKEY.—A new set of adhesives has been announced. The 20 para type of '79, with a large surcharge, has been seen.

URUGUAY.—A 2 centavos, carmine has appeared.

UNITED STATES.—The design of the Garfield envelope stamp is as follows: In the centre of the stamp is the head of Garfield facing to the left, around this are two circles, 1-4 of an inch apart, between which at the top is "U. S. Postage," at the bottom, "5 cents," and on each side is the numeral "5." The portrait of Gen. Garfield is very appropriate for our International stamps, but it seems as though a better design might have been selected.

Rumor has it that a \$2 adhesive stamp will soon be issued.

VENEZUELA.—The following varieties of the "Escuela" stamps, to be used for inland postage, will soon appear: 5 centimos, green, 10 do. gray, 25 do. yellow, 50 do. blue, 1 bolivar, rose-red, 2 do. violet, 10 do. bistre, 20 do. purplish-red, 25 do. black.

The values and colors of the postage stamps will be as follows: 5 centimos blue, 10 do. bistre, 25 do. grey, 50 do. green, 1 bolivar, violet.

WURTEMBERG.—A new post card has been emitted; 5 pfennig, violet on buff.

We wish to remind some of our agents who haven't reported lately, that unless they "settle up" before our next issue we shall publish their names in the Rogues' column, for the benefit of others.

Title: Granite State Philatelist

Subtitle: Devoted to Stamps, Coins and Curiosities

Address:

State: Lake Village, New Hampshire

Publisher: John. M. Hubbard

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 5½ x 7¾

First Issue: Vol. 1 September 1882

Last Issue: Vol. 3 October 1884

Total Issue: 26 Nos. in 3 Vols.

Title: Granite State Philatelist

Subtitle: Devoted to Stamps, Coins and Curiosities

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1									
	2		Oct.	1882	12	8	15¢		Newsprint
(1)	3		Nov.	1882	12	8	15¢		Newsprint
	9		May	1883	12	8	25¢		Blue/Gray
	12		Aug.	1883	12	16	25¢		Newsprint
2									
	3		Nov.	1883	12	8	25¢		Blue
	8		April	1884	12	16	25¢		Yellow
Total Issue: 26 Nos. in 3 Vols.									
Vol. 1 Sept. 1882-Aug. 1883 Nos. 1-12									
Vol. 2 Sept. 1883-Aug. 1884 Nos. 1-12									
Vol. 3 Sept. 1884-Oct. 1884 Nos. 25-26									
Comments: (1) 2 page supplement.									
Colored paper wrappers on Vol. 1 Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11; Vol. 2 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,									
Vol. 3 Nos. 25 and 26.									

EotC

Subtitle:

Total Issue:

Comments:

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO
PHILATELY, NUMISMATICS,
ANTIQUITIES BRIC-A-BRAC,
AND NATURAL HISTORY.



Vol. 1. No. 6.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, MAY AND JUNE, 1883.

Price, 6 cents.

PHILATELY.

The repeal of the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders, and vouchers will take effect on the 1st of July next.

In the late exhibition of stamps held at Vienna, four hundred and fifteen varieties of Persian stamps were displayed.

The early Prince Edward Island stamps were engraved by Charles Whiting, of London, and were authorized by George Dundas, Esq., Lieutenant Governor in 1860. They were issued January 1, 1861.

There are two distinct dies of the latest engraved 10 cent Confederate stamp, and collectors by examining their specimens will notice the difference in the shape of the neck and the arrangement of the hair in the portrait. There is also a variety with an engraved line drawn around the margin of the stamp.

The American stamps are fast becoming rare. Take, for example, the adhesives of 1851, issues of the denominations of 24, 30, and 90 cents, the 1861, 30 and 90 cents, the 1869 24, 30, and 90 cents, the 5 cent newspaper stamp with blue border of the 1863 issue, etc., etc. European collectors labor under the impression that these stamps, coming as they do from our own country, must be common, and in most cases invariably expect them at low rates; while some of our home collectors exclaim, "U. S. stamps ought not to be rare, and they are too high priced altogether." Little do these people dream however of their scarcity, and of the difficulty experienced by the dealer in procuring them, for every dealer knows that it is seldom the case they are ever offered, and when they are the quantity is too limited to be of any benefit.

The State, Executive, Agricultural, and Justice Departments, with the exception of those of 3 and 6 cents are also fast becoming scarce, the demand at all times being greater than the supply.

In Paris—pre-eminently the headquarters of philately—is a society, numbering among its members the *élite* of French collectors, formed for the purpose of prosecuting systematic research into all matters of interest connected with stamps. Two journals, *edited* with marked ability, are also carried on there, and one of these contains reports of the proceedings of the *Société Philatélique*. Besides this, there is in one of the best known thoroughfares—the Rue Lapeletier—a handsome shop in

which only stamps and stamp publications are sold. It is the office of *Le Collectionneur des Timbres Poste*, is adorned with an enlarged representation of the United States 2 c. over the door, and of the English 3 d. and French 2 c. on the sign-board above; and is, as the proprietor styles it, a "curiosity of the capital."

NUMISMATICS.

The presence of some recognition of God on American coinage was first suggested to the director of the mint twenty-two years ago by a foreign missionary, who told him that he was perpetually being asked by Moslems if Americans did not worship the women on their coins, and, if not, why they did not recognize their God, then.

The most valuable modern coin is the Confederate silver dollar, which is held at \$1,200 to \$1,500. On it the legend reads: "Confederate States of America." There is a shield with bars and seven stars, surmounted by a liberty cap. The shield is inclosed in a wreath composed of interwoven cotton and cane stalks. A recent discovery has been made of a Confederate half-dollar which has been sold for \$500 to \$600. Only four of these coins were struck.

A new counterfeit dollar, having the exact weight, ring and appearance of the genuine, and resisting the acid test unless its outer coating of silver is penetrated, is now in circulation. It is the most dangerous of counterfeits, and would readily be accepted as genuine by merchants. Several of these pieces have only been discovered upon reaching a sub-Treasury.

Of the silver half dollars, those of 1796 and 1797 are the most valuable, choice examples of these dates being worth from \$15 to \$20. Good ones of other years previous to 1806 will bring \$2 to \$4. One of this class of 1815 is quoted at \$2.50, and then they are of little rarity until 1836, when a specimen with reeded edge and head of 1837 is valued at \$3 or \$4. The other issue of this year is worth \$1. The next dates of note are 1850, 1851 and 1852, valued at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3 respectively. More recent dates are only valuable to collectors when in perfect condition, "proofs" of later issues only being desired, and they range in worth from \$1.25 to \$5.

At the recent meeting in New York of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, the grand exhibit of the

evening was Mr. C. F. Frothingham's collection of American cents from 1793 to 1857 said to be the finest in the country, and collected at a cost of over \$3,000. For the cent of 1804 \$125 was paid, and \$200 for that of 1806. Among other exhibits were copper coins minted by James H. during the siege of Limerick, intrinsically worth about a cent, but with a face value of thirty pence. There were also ten and five centime pieces struck by the French Commune in 1871; a head of Napoleon III. on one side, with the legend "Le Misérable," and on the other an eagle with a bat's head, and the legend "Vampire Française."

BIRDS AND BIRD EGGS.

It should be the aim of collectors to exclude any but carefully identified eggs from their collections, as a poorly identified specimen is worse than nothing.

It is much better to collect eggs in the original sets instead of single eggs, or even in pairs. A collection made in this manner is much more interesting and valuable, especially if a record be kept giving full description of nest, bird, place and date of finding, name of collector and any other point that would be of interest to the general observer.

Why do you collect eggs? Do you live in the heart of one of our great cities, with few chances afield, and collect through the mails by purchase and exchange? Do you heap eggs together as curiosities or ornaments to show to friends or to equal or eclipse the collections of A and B? If you are influenced by these motives, or situated as above indicated, stop where you are! Trouble the birds no longer and turn your attention to bric-a-brac. You are on a lower plane than the crows, grackles and jays who destroy eggs through inherited instinct and appetite. But if you take the field yourself, in search of ruddy health, with a passionate love for your pursuit, with no love of notoriety, and without ever a thought of rivalry, then we may not condemn you. Furthermore, if you hope by comparisons of sets and by observations on obscure breeding habits to add a few grains of information to our humble science, go on, yours is no unholy work.

A species of sandstone found in South Carolina will bend considerably. This is supposed to be on account of each molecule fitting into a socket of its own.

Title: The Old Curiosity Shop

Subtitle: A Monthly Journal Devoted to Philately, Numismatics,
Antiquities, Bric-A-Brac, and Natural History

Address:

State: Cleveland, Ohio

Publisher:

Editor: Will M. Clemens

Format/Size: Newspaper 9 x 12

First Issue: December 1882

Last Issue: December 1890

Total Issue: 57 Nos. in 9 Vols.

VOLUME 2.

NUMBER 12.

DECEMBER, 1883.



THE
OLD
CURIOSITY
SHOP.



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO

PHILATELY, NUMISMATICS,

ANTIQUITIES, BRIC-A-BRAC,

AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Christmas Number.

Subscription, Fifty cents per year. Single Copy, Six Cents.

Entered at Cleveland P. O. as second class mail matter.

Title: The Old Curiosity Shop

Subtitle: A Monthly Journal Devoted to Philately, Numismatics,
Antiquities, Bric-A-Brac, and Natural History

Address:

State: Cleveland, Ohio

Publisher:

Editor: Will M. Clemens

Format/Size: Newspaper 9 x 12

First Issue: December 1882

Last Issue: December 1890

Total Issue: 57 Nos. in 9 Vols.

Title: Old Curiosity Shop, The

Subtitle: A Monthly Journal Devoted to Philately, Numismatics,
Antiquities, Bric-A-Brac, and Natural History

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1			Dec.	1882					
			Jan.	1883					
			Feb.	1883					
			Mar.	1883					
			April	1883					
	6		May/June	1883	12	4	50¢		Newsprint
2	7		July	1883	12	8	50¢		Gray
	8		Aug.	1883	12	8	50¢		Gray
			Sept.	1883					
			Oct.	1883					
			Nov.	1883					
2	12		Dec.	1883	12	16	50¢		White
3			Jan.	1884					
			Feb.	1884					
			Mar.	1884					
			April	1884					
			May	1884					
			June	1884					
(1) 4 & 5			June	1886					
			July	1886					
			Aug.	1886					
			Sept.	1886					
			Oct.	1886					
			Nov.	1886					

Total Issue: 57 Nos. in 9 Vols.

Vol. 1 Dec. 1882-June 1883 Nos. 1-6

Vol. 2 July 1883-Dec. 1883 Nos. 7-12

Vol. 3 Jan. 1884-June 1884 Nos. 1-6

(1) Vol. 4 & 5 (numbered 1) June 1886-May 1887 Nos. 1-12

Vol. 6 July-Oct. 1887 Nos. 31-34

Vol. 7 Feb-May 1888 Nos. 35-38

Vol. 8 Oct. 1888-(Sept.?) 1889 Nos. 39-44, 7-12

Vol. 9 Jan.-Dec. 1890 Nos. 1-7

Comments: Nos. 1-6, 36-38 and 54-57 are newspaper size. The remainder are magazine format.

Partially Numismatics

EotC

Title: Old Curiosity, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
			12	1886					
			1	1887					
	9		2	1887	12	4	10¢	—	White
			3	1887					
			4	1887					
			5	1887					
6	1		7	1887	12	8	25¢	—	Blue
	2		8	1887	12	8	25¢	—	Blue
			9	1887					
			10	1887	12	8	25¢	2000	Lime
7			2	1888					
			3	1888					
			4	1888					
			5	1888					
8			10	1888					
			9	1889					
9			1	1890					
			2/3	1890					
			4	1890					
			5	1890					

Total Issue: Unknown

Comments: (1)Moved to 111 Juniper Street, Philadelphia, PA.

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: (1) Moved to 111 Juniper Street, Philadelphia, PA.

The Curiosity Collector

Devoted to Stamps, Coins and Curiosities.

VOL. I.

OBERLIN, O., FEBRUARY 15, 1883.

No. 1.

COLOGY.

The Editor of this Department will be glad to receive any information that will be of interest to the readers of this paper, and will also answer any questions which you may wish to ask.

Humming Birds.

BY E. E. BAYNES.

There is no group of birds so interesting to the collector as the Humming-bird, it being the smallest in size, the most gorgeously beautiful in color, and almost the most abundant in species of any single family of birds. They are found only on the continent and islands of America, and are found all the way from the Arctic regions in the north to Patagonia in the south, but are the most abundant in Central America.

There are over three hundred known species, and new ones are being discovered every year. They are called Humming-birds on account of the buzzing sound which they produce with their wings. Wood says: "So characteristic is this humming sound that it is not precisely the same in any two species, and in many instances is so very decided in its tone that a practiced and observant ear can often detect the species of a Humming-bird by the sound which it produces in flight." One of the most common species in North America is the Ruby-throated Humming bird, so called on account of the "glowing metallic feathers that blaze with ruby lustre upon its throat."

They arrive in Ohio about the tenth of May, and usually come in pairs. About the first week in June they commence

to build their nest, which is composed of a soft down taken from the stems of the fern. They usually cover the outside of the nest with lichens, thus giving it the appearance of a mossy knot: so much so that I have spent nearly an hour looking for a nest after I had discovered by the actions of the bird which tree it was in. Another curious fact is that of sixteen nests found in this vicinity in the past three years, all were found south of the main part of the tree. The eggs are two in number, white and nearly elliptical in shape, being of about equal size at both ends.

Mr. Webber discovered a curious habit connected with their nesting. He had frequently observed, while watching for their nests, that the Ruby-throats, after leaving their station, shot suddenly and perpendicularly in the air until they became invisible. At last he had the pleasure of seeing the female fall as from the sky upon the spot where she had built her nest, so that this curious habit of ascending and descending seems to be used by the bird for the purpose of concealing the precise position of her nest.

Notes for Egg Collectors.

Always blow your eggs with one hole in the side.

Egg Collectors are increasing throughout the country, and the prospects are that the coming season will be a good one.

It is a good plan to observe the location of hawk's nests during the winter months, as many varieties occupy the same nest every year.

Title: The Curiosity Collector

Subtitle: Devoted to Stamps, Coins and Curiosities

Address: Box 5

State: Oberlin, O

Publisher: The Laurel Stamp Company

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 6 1/4 x 9 3/4

First Issue: February 15, 1883

Last Issue: May 1883

Total Issue: 3 Nos. in 1 Vol.

Subtitle: Devoted to Stamps, Coins and Curiosities

Subtitle: Devoted to Stamps, Coins and Curiosities

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Feb. 15	1883	12	8	25c		White

No. 3 is dated April/May 1883

Comments:

STEIGERWALT'S
COIN JOURNAL.

MAY—JULY, 1884.

A Bi-Monthly devoted to Numismatics.

Title: Steigerwalt's Coin Journal

Subtitle: A Bi-Monthly devoted to Numismatics

Address: 130 East King Street

State: Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Publisher: Charles Steigerwalt

Editor: Charles Steigerwalt

Format/Size: Magazine

First Issue: July 1883

Last Issue: December 1884

Total Issue: 8 Nos. in 2 Vols.?



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Subtitle: A Bi-Monthly devoted to Numismatics

Steigerwalt's memory must have been faulty as he neglected to mention volume 2 had 2 nos. at least.

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Nashville Coin News, The

Subtitle: Devoted to Coins, Stamps and Curiositys

Address:

State: Nashville, Tennessee

Publisher: P.F. Shields

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 8¾

First Issue: Jan. 1884

Last Issue: Jan. 1884

Total Issue: 1 No.

Have Not Seen

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: As Listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: American Boys, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Middlebury, VT

Publisher: M.D. Batchelder

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°. 9 in.

First Issue: Feb. 1884

Last Issue: July 1884

Total Issue: 6 Nos.

— Have Not Seen —

Subtitle:

Total Issue:

(1) Continued as "Our American Youth"

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: U.S. Philatelist, The

Subtitle: Devoted to Stamps, Coins and Curiosities

Address:

State: Boston, Mass

Publisher: E.N. Barker

Editor:

Format/Size: 8° 10¾ in.

First Issue: June 1884

Last Issue: June 1884

Total Issue: 1 No.

— Have Not Seen —

Subtitle:

1

6

1884

Total Issue: 1 No.

Comments: As listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

WY37D1

1884.
JUNE.



MASON'S
MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED
COIN



COLLECTOR'S



MAGAZINE,



AND COIN PRICE CURRENT.

VOL. I.

PRICE 25 CENTS.
\$2.00 Per Annum, in Advance. Including—



No. I.

Mason's Annual Coin
Priced Catalogue, and a
Gold-Plated Medal.



PUBLISHED BY
MASON & CO.,
Coin Dealers,
NO. 235 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON,
MASS.



Title: Mason's Monthly Illustrated Coin Collector's Magazine, and Coin Price Current

Subtitle:

Address: 235 Washington Street

State: Boston, Massachusetts

Publisher: Mason & Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 6¾ x 10

First Issue: June 1884

Last Issue: May 1885

Total Issue: 12 Nos. in 1 Vol.

Title: Mason's Monthly Illustrated Coin Collector's Magazine, And Coin Price Current

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(1) 1	1		June	1884	12	24	\$2		Tan
	2		July	1884	12	16	\$2		Blue
	3		Aug.	1884	12	20	\$2		Brown
	4		Sept.	1884	12	12	\$2		Tan
	5		Oct.	1884	12	16	\$2		Purple
	6		Nov.	1884	12	16	\$2		Lt. Tan
	7		Dec.	1884	12	12	\$2		Lt. Brown
	8		Jan.	1885	12	16	\$2		Purple
	9		Feb.	1885	12	12	\$2		Tan
	10		Mar.	1885	12	12	\$2		Blue/Gray
	11		April	1885	12	12	\$2	500	Lt. Green
(2)	12		May	1885	12	12	\$2		Gray

Total Issue: 12 Nos. in 1 Vol.

Vol. 1 June 1884-May 1885 Nos. 1-12

Comments: (1) Reference made to last issue of Coin Collectors Magazine "was Sept. 1882."

(2) End of this publication and reference to new publication with "The Bargain Dept."

Complete

Title: Our American Youth

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	7/8		Aug.	1884					
	9		Sept.	1884					
	10		Oct.	1884					
	11		Dec.	1884					
	12		Dec. 30	1884					
2	1/2			1885					
	3		April	1885	12	12	50¢	—	Green
	4		May	1885					
	5		June	1885					
	6			1885					
	7		Sept.	1885	12	12	25¢	—	Green

(1)

Total Issue:

Comments: (1) Continued as "Our American Youth and the Philatelic Chronicle".

This paper one year 15 cts.

—THE—

Southern Collector

Devoted to the Interests of all Collectors.

VOL. I.

NASHVILLE, TENN. OCTOBER, 1884.

No. 1.

STAMPS.

—NEW ISSUES.—

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, Provisional Stamps.

“1884, 1” red on 15c., of 1867.

“1884, 1” black on 15c., of 1867.

“1 c. 1884,” red on 15c., of 1867.

“Cuatro Centavos 1884,” on 5c., of 1867.

BRAZIL, new type of 100 reis, lilac.

BULGARIA, Provisional Stamps.

10 Stotinki, surcharged, “3.”

30 Stotinki, surcharged, “5.”

25 Stotinki, surcharged, “15.”

CUNDINAMARCA, new type, 5c., blue.

EGYPT, double 20 para post card, red on buff.

GOLD COAST, color of 1d. changed to green.

GOLD COAST, color of 1d. changed to rose.

GREECE, new 25 and 50 Lepta stamps first of year.

GRENADA, 8d. bistre.

GUADALOUPE, unpaid letter stamps, 5 centimes, white; 10 c., blue; 15 c., violet; 20 c., rose; 30 c., yellow; 35 c., gray; 50 c., green.

GUINEA, new series, bearing head of King of Portugal, 5 reis, black; 10 reis, green; 20 reis, red; 25 reis, violet; 40 reis, yellow; 50 reis, blue; 100 reis, lilac; 200 reis, orange; 300 reis, brown.

MARTINIQUE, new postal card, black on green, no stamp.

SIERRA LEONE, color of 1d. changed to green.

SANTANDER, (State of U. S. of Columbia,) 1 centavo, blue; 5 c., red.

TURKEY, new card, 20 paras, red on buff.

TOLIMA, new series, 5 centavos, brown; 10 c., blue, 1 peso, red; 2 pesos, violet.

TAHITI, provisional 5 c. made by surcharged, 20 c. of current French colonies.

The Benefit of Stamp Collecting.

The summer is past, vacation days are over, and from the seashore and mountains, from the pleasant hills, valleys and woods of the country, boys and girls, men and women have come back renewed in health and spirits, to take up the duties of life once more. Business now will absorb the man, school the youth, until summer shall come again. But meanwhile will there be no time for recreation? Yes, for life would grow weary were it all business or study; the brain would tire, and we should soon grow dull and listless. And which amongst all the varied pursuits and pleasures of life, will give more real satisfaction and pleasure; will go farther to rest the tired brain after a busy day, than the collection of stamps? Aside from all the knowledge one gains from a collection of stamps; from the pleasure one enjoys in looking at the beautiful array of colors and tasteful designs shown in the well arranged collection, there is in it a fascination which takes the thoughts away from the worrying

Title: Southern Collector, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Nashville, TN

Publisher: J.S. McHenry

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 9¼ in.

First Issue: Oct., 1884

Last Issue: March, 1885

Total Issue: 3 Nos.

Title: Southern Collector, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Oct.	1884	12	8	15¢	—	White
	2		Jan.	1885	12	8	25¢	—	Pink
	3		March	1885					

Total Issue: 3 Nos.

Comments:

The Independent Philatelist.

FORMERLY THE BAYONNE PHILATELIST.
DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF COLLECTORS.

VOL. II, NO. 5. BAYONNE CITY, N. J. February, 1885. Whole No. 17.

BRITISH MALAYA.

ARTICLE I. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

BY "DYAK."

THE group of islands and portions of the Malay peninsula known as Straits Settlements first engaged the attention of Philatelists in 1867, for then by Act of Parliament passed Aug. 10 1866, it was created an Independent Crown Colony, and after April 1, 1867, it ceased to be dependent upon India, being subject to the presidency of Bengal since 1851.

The island of Singapore was secured by the British including all surrounding islands within 10 geographical miles from the Maharajah of Johore, for the consideration of \$60,000 and an annuity of \$24,000. This with Malacca and Wellesley on the main land, and the island Pendang forms a territory of 1225 square miles. From its excellent location in the centre of this highway of commerce it becomes the centre of trade of all the surrounding native states and islands.

The first issue of postage stamps were the East India stamps surcharged with a crown and new value, and were nine in number, viz:
1½c red on ¼ anna blue, 1855
2 red " 1 " brown "
3 blue " 1 " " "

4	black on	1	anna brown	1855
6	violet "	2	" yellow,	1864
8	green "	2	" "	"
12	red "	4	" green "	"
24	blue "	8	" rose,	1855
32	black "	2	" yellow,	1864

There are a few varieties from the above list, the 8c has been seen with inverted surcharge, and the 6c violet exists on the 8 anna rose of 1855.

The following year, 1868, a new set arrived from London and were put into use, consisting of

2c brown	12c blue
4c rose	24c green
6c violet	32c vermillion
8c orange	96c slate

In 1872 a 30c was added to the set, and in 1879 the 32c was surcharged "5 cents," and the 8c "7 cents."

In 1880 the Provisional fever attacked the authorities, and the 30c was surcharged "10 cents," followed the next year by the 12c also bearing the same surcharge, and subsequently in 1882 the 6c also bears the legend "10 cents." In 1883 matters were straightened out a little.

The issue of 1883 consisted of a 2c and 5c Provisionally surcharged. The 2c surcharged "2 cents" on the 4c rose, 4c brown, 8c orange, 12c blue & purple, and the 32c vermillion. These are catalogued by Durbin. The new stamps this year were the change of color of the 2c and 4c 1868, making a

Title: Independent Philatelist, The

Subtitle: Formerly the Bayonne Philatelist

Address:

State: New York/New Jersey

Publisher: W.H. Mitchell & H.M. Craft

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°. 7¾

First Issue: Nov. 1884

Last Issue: Feb. 1891

Total Issue: 14 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Subtitle: Formerly the Bayonne Philatelist

tal Issue:

Comments: Partial Numismatics

THE
CAPITAL CITY PHILATELIST,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

L. M. HAMLEN, PUBLISHER,

BOX 91, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

PRICE 50 CENTS A YEAR.

Title: The Capital City Philatelist

Subtitle: Devoted to the Interest of Stamp Collectors

Address: Box 91

State: Augusta, Maine

Publisher: L.M. Hamlen

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 9

First Issue: Dec. 1884

Last Issue: Sept. 1886

Total Issue: 22 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Title: The Capital City Philatelist

Subtitle: Devoted to the Interest of Stamp Collectors

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1									
(1)	3		Feb.	1885	12	8	50¢		Green
	9		Aug.	1885	12	8	25¢		Blue
	10		Sept.	1885	12	10	25¢		Yellow
	12		Nov.	1885	12	8	25¢		Lt. Green

2

10	Sept.	1886	12	16	25¢	25,000 yr.	Salmon
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Total Issue: 22 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Vol. 1 Dec. 1884 - Nov. 1885 Nos. 1-12

Vol. 2 Dec. 1885 - Sept. 1886 Nos. 1-10

(1) Comments: First 3 issues had article on colonial coins.

Partially Numismatics

EotC

CRAYTON'S OCCASIONAL.

VOL. I. ANDERSON, S. C. WINTER, 1885-86. No. 3.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

Descriptive Price-List of Notes Issued by the Confederate Treasury.

NO collectors of Confederate money we offer the largest stock to select from to be found anywhere. This is our specialty, and with our superior facilities for obtaining these notes we shall ever keep the lead in low prices.

Advanced collectors of the series, letters and engravers will please send us list of wants.

All Notes sold by us warranted genuine and in good condition. This price-list cancels all former issues. Notes sent postpaid at prices quoted.

DENOMINATION.	PRICE.
1861—WRITTEN DATES.	
\$1000 Montgomery; head of Calhoun,....	\$30.00
500 Montgomery; rural scene,.....	35.00
100 Montgomery; train of cars,.....	10.00
100 Richmond; train of cars,.....	3.50
50 Montgomery; negroes hoeing,.....	15.00
50 Richmond; two female figures,.....	10.00
JULY 25, 1861.	
100 Ceres and Proserpine in centre,....	.40
50 Head of Washington in centre,....	.35
20 Ship under full sail in centre,....	.40
10 Liberty leaning on a shield,.....	2.00
5 Liberty leaning on a shield,.....	3.50
5 "Five" across left end,.....	10.00
SEPTEMBER 2, 1861.	
100 Men loading cotton on wagon,....	.35
50 Moneta seated by money chests,....	.25
50 Train of cars in centre,.....	5.00
50 Head of Jefferson Davis in centre,....	.50
20 Woman seated behind large "20",....	.20
20 Head of Stephens, "20" in green,....	2.50
20 Three females, green ornamentat'n,....	2.50
20 Ship under full sail in centre,....	.10
20 Kneeling female, globe and ship,....	3.00
10 Negro picking cotton in centre,....	.30
10 Camp scene of Gen. Marion,.....	.25
10 Hope leaning on an anchor,.....	.30
10 Same, with solid Xs in red,.....	.40
10 Same, with lace-work Xs in red,.....	1.00
10 Indian chief and family,.....	5.00
10 Two females with urn in corner,....	.20
10 Dry loaded with cotton,.....	4.00
10 Head of Hunter in right corner,....	.25
10 Liberty leaning on a shield,.....	(rare.)

DENOMINATION. PRICE.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1861—CONTINUED.	
\$ 10 Bust of nude child in right corner,...	\$ 0.30
5 Group of females in centre,.....	1.50
5 Negroes loading cotton in corner,....	(rare.)
5 Bust of boy in lower left corner,....	3.00
5 Commerce seated on a bale,.....	.20
5 Sailor seated on the seashore,.....	.25
5 Head of Meminger in centre,.....	.30
5 Same, with "Five" in green,.....	.40
2 Head of Benjamin in upper corner,...	2.50

1862—WRITTEN DATES.	
100 Negroes hoeing in cotton field,....	.12
100 Train of cars in centre,.....	.12
100 "100" in green on back,.....	(rare.)

JUNE 2, 1862.	
2 Two females and an eagle in centre,...	.15
2 Same, "Two" in green,.....	.25
1 Steamer in centre,.....	.15
1 Same, "One" in green,.....	.30

SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.	
20 Female seated with shield,.....	(rare.)
10 Commerce resting on a bale,.....	.25

DECEMBER 2, 1862.	
100 Head of Mrs. Davis, green back,...	.75
50 Head of Jefferson Davis,.....	.50
20 Capitol at Nashville,.....	.25
10 Capitol at Montgomery,.....	.20
5 Capitol at Richmond in centre,.....	.25
2 Head of Benjamin in right centre,...	.15
1 Head of C. C. Clay, pink paper,...	.15

APRIL 6, 1863.	
100 Head of Mrs. Davis, green back,...	.60
50 Head of Jefferson Davis,.....	.60
20 Capitol at Nashville in centre,.....	.30
10 Capitol at Montgomery, blue back,...	.15
5 Capitol at Richmond in centre,.....	.15
2 Head of Benjamin in centre,.....	.20
1 Head of C. C. Clay, pink paper,....	.15
50 cts. Vignette of Davis, pink paper,...	.05

FEBRUARY 17, 1864.	
500 Head of T. J. Jackson in right cor.,...	.75
100 Head of Mrs Davis in centre,.....	.12
100 Same design, but reduced in size,...	1.50
50 Head of Jefferson Davis,.....	.08
20 Capitol at Nashville,.....	.06
10 Head of Hunter,.....	.05
5 Capitol at Richmond,.....	.05
2 Head of Benjamin,.....	.10
1 Head of C. C. Clay,.....	.10
50 cts. Vignette of Davis,.....	.05

T. S. CRAYTON, JR.,
P. O. Box 160, ANDERSON, S. C.

HAVE you seen our Stamp Photographs? If not, send stamp for a specimen.

Title: Crayton's Occasional

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Anderson, South Carolina

Publisher: T.S. Crayton, Jr.

Editor:

Format/Size: Journal 5 3/4 x 9

First Issue: December 1884


Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: Unknown

Subtitle:

Comments:

1880-40

Published MONTHLY 7500 COPIES	<h1 style="margin: 0;">THE HERMES</h1>  <h2 style="margin: 0;">International Advertiser of Philately.</h2>	M. Isenstein & Co. 601 Broadway. NEW YORK.
VOL. 1. NO. 1.	NEW YORK, JANUARY 1st, 1885.	PRICE, 1 CENT.
<i>Inlerate für Deutschland werden angenommen bei Herrn Adolph Neustein, Hannover.</i>		
<h3>TO OUR PATRONS!</h3> <p>We hand herewith to the friends of Philately the First issue of "THE HERMES" and must express our sincere thanks to the many gentlemen who have supported us in our undertaking by their friendly wellwishes and their liberal insertions.</p> <p>We must further thank those gentlemen who favored us with the addresses of interested parties which certainly aided us in our project and helped us to extend our acquaintanceship and we would request our readers to always oblige us with such favors which will be thankfully received.</p> <p>The main object of the "HERMES" shall be to supply a deficiency long felt, and to satisfy a necessity which has become more and more perceptible, viz: It shall be an organ solely for those interested in Philately and shall be the means of bringing the dealers and collectors of the two continents in connection with each other.</p> <p>We will endeavor to procure a circulation for the "HERMES", especially among the collectors of the New World, which has never been reached by any paper of this kind.</p> <p>To be able to carry out our designs, we require the help of the dealers and would request them particularly to favor us with their orders.</p> <p>We shall do all in our power to fulfill the confidence reposed in us by our contributors and shall take the same amount of interest in all orders, large or small.</p> <p>We hope we may reckon on your support in our undertaking which you can further by recommending the "HERMES" to such whom you know are interested in this matter. We remain,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Very Truly Yours,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M. Isenstein & Co.</p>		

Title: Hermes, The

Subtitle: International Advertiser of Philately

Address:

State: New York, NY

Publisher: M. Isenstein and Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: 4°, 12 in.

First Issue: Jan. 1, 1885

Last Issue: Oct. 15, 1885

Total Issue: 8 Nos.

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Jan. 1	1885	12	8		7,500	White
	2		Feb. 1	1885	12	6	12¢	9,000	White
	3		March 1	1885	12	8	12¢	9,000	White
	4		April 1	1885	12	8	12¢	9,000	White
	5		May 15	1885	12	8	12¢	9,000	White
	6		July 1	1885	10	8	50¢	—	White
	7		Aug. 15	1885	10	8	50¢	—	White
	8		Oct. 15	1885	10	8	50¢	—	White

Total Issue: 8 Nos.

Comments:

Partial Numismatics

It will collect for you in TEN DAYS
letters to
JAMES A. ANDERZEN,
College Square, Iowa.

THE Eastern Collector.

VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1885.

No. 1

Advertisement Rates.

1 page,	\$5.50
1 column,	3.00
1 "	1.75
1 "	1.00
1 inch,50
1 "30
1 line,05

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90 SKILLMAN STREET, Brooklyn, New York.

TO OUR READERS.

It has long been the desire of collectors of stamps, to have some reliable means of reaching each other. Some of our best collectors suffer most on this point.

Hence the object and origin of the "Eastern Collector." The publishers of this paper, have after years of experience and careful attention to the stamp business at last become able to reach almost every collector of stamps in the United States and to give all a chance to exchange their duplicates and also of learning

all the latest news in regard to new issues of stamps.

It will be seen by the most careful observer that the sole object of this paper is namely to further the interests of collectors of stamps.

We intend to devote one column in each issue of our paper to the use of all our readers wishing to make exchanges. All those who wish to embrace this opportunity can do so, by sending their exchange and address plainly written to us. Only one exchange from each reader can be published every three months, and we reserve the right to publish only such exchanges as we may approve of.

We will insert a few good variety and stamp advertisements from reliable dealers, at exceedingly low rates.

The exchange with every amateur paper in the U. S. is respectfully requested.

We now submit our little paper to the kind indulgence of our readers; hoping it will meet with your approval, we remain,

Respectfully,

WALLS & HERNAN.

No. 90 Skillman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Title: Eastern Collector, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Brooklyn, NY

Publisher: Walls and Hernan

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°. 9¼ in.

First Issue: Jan. 1885

Last Issue: Jan. 1885

Total Issue: 1 No.

Subtitle:

THE EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

ADRIAN, MICH., FEBRUARY, 1885.

NO. 1.

A VALENTINE.

To my Post-mistress.

Your heavenly eyes in color vie,
With the one cent's well-known blue;
And the shades that play upon your cheek,
Are the red and white of the two.

The five cent stamp, its dark brown tint
Has borrowed from your hair;
The six was touched to your rosy lips
And has stolen its color there.

Your robes were dyed the shade of the
twelve.

And trimmed with the twenty-four;
While your brooch reflects the fifteen
cents,
Of the purest golden ore.

Had I a full sheet of new made tens,
I'd register all my hopes,
Tho' you blushed as deep as the ninety
cents,
And hid in your envelopes.

Oh! share the stock of your Valentine,
Nor cancel your love for me,

Lest my life grow dark as the thirty cents
And I—seem as green as the three.

—*Stamp World.*

A Few Words of Advice to Young Philatelists.

BY W. DUDLEY ATLEE.

The question often occurs to the minds of young collectors, "where shall I draw the line?" and this is a query which is most difficult to answer, for a reply to suit every one is out of the question. Wealthy amateurs can of course open their albums to any varieties that may seem to them most fit, but with those of moderate means this is next to impossible, so the only plea is for a lad to suit his collection according to his pocket.

This short paper I dedicate to boys in particular, for it is they who are chiefly perplexed in the matter of taking or refusing a

certain shade or variety of designs. Varieties are very well for those who have time and money to expend upon them, but I think that the collection of varieties pushed to extremes and declined compulsory, is more likely to destroy stamp collecting than to foster it. Therefore my advice to beginners is to commence by taking one specimen of each color, and then afterwards add any prominent shades that may be obtained.

Varieties of paper and perforations may be left for a future day, when the collector has thoroughly learned the A. B. C. of philately. Always pick copies clean and showing a fair margin, for nothing is more unsightly than a lot of dirty thumb-marked gumstained labels, clipped and hacked about, and these placed in a book without any attempt at order or comeliness. The owner of such a book is only fit to collect bobbin labels, tintags, — any thing is good enough for him.

Never plaster your stamps down bodily but mount them by means of tissue paper hinges above, a stamp properly mounted can be removed at any moment without detriment to the album, should it be desired to insert a better copy. If you should be fortunate enough to possess any entire envelopes and do not intend to collect them yourself, do not cut them up, but get some dealer or friend who does accept envelopes in entirety to take them and give you cut ones in exchange.

This is policy, because for most whole envelopes you can get similar cut ones and other stamps added, to balance the exchange.

Above all beware of forgeries, and if you know a stamp to be one at once remove it from your book. Shun reprints, and bear in mind that a badly postmarked original is of infinitely higher value than the finest reprint ever produced. Do not regard stamps as tags to look at simply, but study them and be sure that the more they are studied the more you will know of history, geography, and other useful subjects. In conclusion let me say, never buy stamps from doubtful firms.

Title: Exchange, The

Subtitle: Devoted to Miscellaneous News, and to the
Exchange of Collectors of Coins, Stamps,
General Curiosities

Address:

State: Adrian, MI

Publisher: C.R. Burr

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 8½ in.

First Issue: Feb., 1885

Last Issue: April, 1886

Total Issue: 16 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Volume I

Number 10.

APRIL, 1885.

THE KEYSTONE

Stamp and Coin Gazette.

Formerly The KEYSTONE PHILATELIC GAZETTE.

A Monthly Publication,

— in the interest of —

PHILATELISTS AND NUMISMATISTS.

E. C. Mann & Kendig, Publishers,

Altoona, Pa.

Subscription Price Twenty Five Cents per Annum.

Title: The Keystone Stamp and Coin Gazette,
Formerly The Keystone Philatelic Gazette

Subtitle: A Monthly Publication in the Interest of Philatelists
and Numismatists

State: Altoona, Pennsylvania

Publisher: Edwin C. Mann, Edward E. Kendig

Editor: Edwin C. Mann, Edward E. Kendig

Format/Size: Magazine 5¾ x 9

First Issue: Vol. 1 No. 9 March 1885

Last Issue: Vol. 2 No. 18 December 1885

Total Issue: 10 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Title: The Keystone Stamp and Coin Gazette
Formerly The Keystone Philatelic Gazette

Subtitle: A Monthly Publication in the Interest of
Philatelists and Numismatists

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1									
	3		Sept.	1884	12	8	.25	—	White
(1)									
	10		April	1885	12	8	.25	—	Green
2	13		July	1885	12	12	.25	—	Green
	14		Aug.	1885	12	12	.25	—	Peach
	16		Oct.	1885	12	12	.25	—	Blue
	17		Nov.	1885	12	12	.25	—	Blue
	18		Dec.	1885	12	12	.25	—	Blue

(2)

Total Issue: 10 Nos. in 2 Vols.
Vol. 1 No. 9 March-June 1885 Nos. 9-12
Vol. 2 July-Dec. 1885 Nos. 13-18

Comments: (1)Previously "Keystone Philatelic Gazette" Nos. 1-18
(2)Continued as "The Stamp and Coin Gazette" Nos. 19-

Subtitle: It Speaks for itself. For Boys & Girls At School And Home

[illegible]

Total Issue:	84 Nos. in 11 Vols.	Vol. 1 April 15-Sept. 15 1885 Nos. 1-6
	Vol. 2 Oct. 1885-March 1886 Nos. 1-6	Vol. 3 April-Sept. 1886 Nos. 13-18
	Vol. 4 Oct. 1886-Mar. 1887 Nos. 19-24	Vol. 5 April-Sept. 1887 Nos. 25-30
	Vol. 6 Oct. 1887-Mar. 1888 Nos. 31-36	Vol. 7 April-July 1888 Nos. 37-40
	Vol. 8 Nov. 1888-Dec. 1889 Nos. 41-54	Vol. 9 Jan.-April 1890 Nos. 55-64
	Vol. 10 Jan.-Dec. 1891 Nos. 65-76	Vol. 11 Jan.-Oct. 1892 Nos. 77-84

Comments: (1) Plain Talk official organ of A.N.A. for the ensuing year.

EofC Partially Numismatics

FOR SPECIAL EXAMINATION.
 Please see THE Advertising Rates.
LONG ISLAND COLLECTOR.
A Monthly Magazine for Collectors.

Vol. II Brooklyn, N. Y., July, 1886. No. 2.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 25 cents per annum in advance. To foreign countries, 35 cents.
ADVERTISING RATES: Fifty cents per inch, ninety cents per two inches; half column, \$1.55. Rates for larger or continued insertions upon application. Small notices, 6c. per line of 8 words.
Guaranteed Circulation, Twenty Thousand per annum.
 Address all communications to **The COLLECTORS' PUB. Co.,**
 780 LAFAYETTE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

1200 More Subscribers Wanted!

We want to double our present subscription list by February 1st, 1887, and in order to obtain your help in doing so, we now offer the following

SPLENDID PREMIUMS.

Any smart boy can, in an hour or two, obtain at least three or four subscriptions for us from his friends. These premiums are well worth working for, and will be forwarded as soon as the names are received.

For only One new subscriber, we will give either of these premiums:

2 Chinese coins. 65 different foreign stamps. 3 foreign coins.
 \$5 & \$10 Confederate bills. 5 Mexican stamps. A Japanese proof rin.
 3 genuine U.S. Locals. A rubber Initial stamp, any letter, with Ink.

For Two new names, we will send one of the following:

5 U.S. big cents. Ancient Roman coin, 2000 years old. A good knife.
 Handbook of Greek and Roman coins. 32 pages, 48 illustrations.

15 South American stamps. A fine rubber stamp with your name on.

For THREE new names, we will give one of the following:

10 foreign coins. A "Philatelists" illustrated stamp album.
 5 different Persian stamps. This paper for one year. 1000 mixed stamps.

For FIVE new names, we offer: — 5 foreign stamps, worth 10c. each.

9 different big copper cents. A "Tom Thumb" self-inking rubber stamp.

In addition to the above premiums, we shall present to the sender of the largest list received before Feb. 1 (provided 400 names are received in all),

➤✧ A + new + Waterbury + Watch. ✧*◀

We will send sample copies, subscription blanks, etc., on receipt of a 2c. stamp. Just show your friends what they are getting for only 25c. for a whole year and you will have no trouble in securing their subscriptions.

Title: The Long Island Collector

Subtitle: A Monthly Magazine For Collectors

Address: 780 Lafayette Ave.

State: Brooklyn, New York

Publisher: W.W. Thomas

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 5 x 7

First Issue: Vol. 1 Oct. 1885

Last Issue: Vol. 2 July 1886

Total Issue: 5 Nos. in 2 Vol.

Subtitle: A Monthly Magazine For Collectors

Total Issue:	5 Nos. in 2 Vol.
	Vol. 1 Oct.-Dec. 1885 Nos. 1-3
	Vol. 2 May, July 1886 Nos. 1-2
Comments:	Partially Numismatics

g Bro
December.

THE
CHEMUNG REVIEW.

A Monthly Magazine of General Science.

CONTENTS:

EARLY ISSUES OF U. S. STAMPS.	1	FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.	10
COUNTERFEITING STAMPS.	3	AMBITIOUS YOUTH.	12
WHY DIRT IS UNHEALTHY.	4	AMERICAN ELEPHANTS.	14
LATEST ABOUT HAMBURG LOCALS.	6	A NEW IDEA.	14
SOMEWHAT NEGLECTED.	6	THE CORRESPONDENT.	15
NETTISMATTIK RESIWREKSHON.	7	X'CHANGE.	15
EDITORIAL.	8	OH!	15
THE REVIEW.	9	PREMIUM OFFERS.	16

Volume I.

ILLUSTRATED.

Number 1.

PUBLISHED BY
CHEMUNG PUBLISHING CO.,
604 W. GRAY ST., ELMIRA, N. Y.

1885.

Title: The Chemung Review

Subtitle: A Monthly Magazine of General Science

Address: 604 West Gray Street

State: Elmira, New York

Publisher: Chemung Publishing Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 5 1/8 x 7 1/4

First Issue: Dec. 1885

Last Issue: Nov. 1886

Total Issue: Nos. 1-11

Title: The Chemung Review

Subtitle: A Monthly Magazine of General Science

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Dec.	1885	12	16	50¢		Buff
	2		Feb.	1886	12	16	50¢		Lt. Green
	3		March	1886	12	16	50¢		Blue
	5		May	1886	12	16	50¢		Blue
	6		June	1886	12	16	50¢		Blue
	9 & 10		Sept./Oct.	1886	12	20	50¢		Yellow
	11		Nov.	1886	12	12	50¢		Brown

Total Issue: Nos. 1-11

Vol. 1 Dec. 1885-Nov. 1886 Nos. 1-11

Nos. 7 & 8 and 9 & 10 were each published together.

Comments:

Partially Numismatics

EotC

THE YOUTH'S LEDGER

AN INTERESTING MONTHLY FOR THE YOUNG

Vol. III.—No. 28

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1888.

THIRD YEAR.

PROMINENT PHILATELISTS.

In looking over the names of prominent collectors in search of one among them we would like to present to our readers this month one who has the honor of E. R. Aldrich, whose name is usually easily dropped, knowing that we had struck one whose portrait the philatelic public would be pleased to see.

Mr. Aldrich was born in the old Bay State, in Worcester County, in 1865, and lived there until about five years of age. Since that time he has resided in Cincinnati and Chicago, but is at present located at Bloomington, Minn. He was during the '70s the first began collecting, his first hobby being coins and currency; this he kept up till last, when he turned his whole attention to the pursuit of Philately. He still has a collection of coins numbering about 500 pieces, but he makes no effort to increase it.

Mr. Aldrich is a young man, full of energy, alive to opportunities, using many original methods in acquiring and knowing that Yankee pluck and perseverance for which the New Englanders are so noted. Although only twenty-one in Philately about three years, he has by study and close application made himself master of it, and when he took up dealing as a business the excellent business methods brought their results. He believes in advertising and prides of it, as the advertisement in this number will show, and by careful attention to the wants of his patron he has built up a trade which many might envy. He makes a specialty of Confederate and of European stamps, although he handles those from all countries. He imports largely, only not sending his regular orders from London, Dublin, West India, Nicaragua and Germany.

Mr. Aldrich continues considerably in the philatelic press, generally under the pseudonym of "Ed." He is charter member number 23 in the American Philatelic Association and is a good worker for it, a number of members having joined through his solicitation and influence. He thinks the association a great success and predicts a brilliant future for it. While dealing in stamps he does not forget his own collection, which is mounted in three of Meke's Improved album. Of United States postage, including proofs, he has about six hundred; Canada, over two hundred; Chile, with proofs, seventy-five. Of the Confederacy he has the regular issue complete, also the German and Italian States. Among his rarities are an unissued five of the Boston Confederates in original envelope, and the proofs of the postage due stamps, mounted on large cards, set inches, each in a different color. His whole collection numbers nearly five thousand varieties.

In addition to contributing regularly to several papers, Mr. Aldrich was editor of the *Philatelic Postmaster*, the only semi-monthly philatelic paper published, but this has lately been discontinued with the *North Star Philatelist*, under the name of the *Advanced Philatelist*, of which Mr. Aldrich is Literary Editor. In 1887 he published the *Philatelic Journal*, a nicely printed book of sixteen pages, containing a number of excellent articles and much matter of interest to the philatelist. This year also saw him appointed a Notary Public by the Court

of the State. He is superintendent of the Episcopal Sunday School in Boston, secretary of North Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and President of the Minnesota branch of the A. F. A. In addition to these he is a member of Southern Philatelic I. P. V., a charter member of the Canadian Philatelic Association, and a corresponding member of the Western Island and Chicago societies. He is, in fact, a man full of activities for anything he undertakes, and one whom philately need well be proud of counting among her subjects.

There are seven states that contain more than two thousand post offices each: Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri and North Carolina.

How to Distinguish the Dies of the U. S. Envelopes.

By JOHN A. DAVISON.

Though the dies and Plimpton dies are of the same design for the same value, they differ from each other in very many minute details which, when compared part by part with each other, which will become so much easier to our eyes by dissecting, so that most of them can be distinguished only as connected with the corresponding die. If we can select some select points which are not likely to be affected by defective printing, we differ in the different dies that even a beginner who has not seen all the varieties of that value can know it for the other.

Plimpton A. Therefore look neither, and in a way they will find the center of the O of Postage, which being and center and the O of one similar in shape is crossed by a diagonal line, the figure of the dies are turned and in center, the head is small and the net work error, while in the second Plimpton A, besides the distinguishing mark of round periods, the net work is square and the center of the O is rounded and look show the crossed lines.

Second Plimpton B. Easily distinguishable from these by the figures being large and broad in center, a very large head with a bar perpendicular to the front of the head, the net work square, particularly at the bottom, and the curved center of the O of postage showing the rounded form, while that of one O of one is either plain or shows the crossed lines also, distinguishing it from second Plimpton C, which is the common die, and is printed in red as well as brown. The center of both O's are very small, but oval, no lines or dots in them. The figures in the side of second Plimpton C is the very rare die, also, printed in red, has a diagonal line across the small oval center of "postage," crossed lines in the O of one. The head is entirely unlike any of the others, and the lower back line of the head is very much curved inward, in fact, is nearly the quarter of a circle.

Now in the three cents you will find the periods square in the die and in Plimpton die A, but in the Ray die the figures are small and thick in center at the sides, but look and thin in center in Plimpton die A. The queue projects below the rest of the head in the Ray die, but ends on the line of the head in all the Plimpton dies.

In the Plimpton die B and C, the common and second. In B, the common die, the figures are thick in oval instead of thin as in A. C, the rare die, is at once distinguished from it by the center of the O and U of Postage, which are much larger and show the net work clearly crossing them several ways, and the forehead and top of the head instead of showing an almost regular curve show a big hunch on the forehead and an almost pointed crown.

There is no five cent Ray; the three Plimpton dies are easily distinguished. A head of Jackson, has a broad flat figure B. R. head of Jackson, and C, head of Garfield, have on the contrary a 3 top stroke short and thin, vertical stroke more inclined. The six cent Ray has a short blunt forehead. The six cent Plimpton has a long pointed hooked forehead. The ten cent Ray has the queue terminated on a vertical line that would just touch the end of the head. The ten cent die A Plimpton has a big head, nearly filling the oval, that could not be mistaken for the others when once seen.

The ten cent die B Plimpton has a small head, very like Ray, but the end of the queue projects back further than the head and ends in the diagonal line prolonged.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Woman (to country postmaster)—Is that everything for me today? I'm not so hearty from my dapper, Miranda. Postmaster—There's a postal. Miranda writes she's enjoyin' herself and won't be home till next week.



Thine in philately
Ernest P. Aldrich

given, I think they might be borne in A on the contrary has the center of the head by every one and make the die. Of Postage either plain oval, containing of the die very easy. As long as more dots of white, or a small oval, as one has recognized them a few lines, or part of an oval line, and the time he will no longer have any difficulty of recognizing them at a glance. One of these three variations, but the last we try the following: Take the one outer ends of the loops of the net work and examine the periods after, are sharp and not round, the dots are "U" and "d". If you find these a square, triangular and the head is larger and flat, of color bordered by a white line four—the back of the head at one point nearly ing a square in the net work, the die is touching the line of the frame.

Ray's; if the periods are unlike, badly. Second die B Plimpton, besides the shape, neither round or square, it is round periods, shows the crossed lines the Plimpton die A; if they are round, in the O of Postage, but the line in the O with much white about the round white. Some other details with and appears to be enclosing them. It is Plimpton die (check the upper left line bordering the B. Examining further you will find, center of the O, or is very near it. While second Ray has two lines of the net work, the head is quite similar to that of Ray crossed over the colored center of the O, it looks forward, and the two back of Postage, while there is a long dash of back of the head look come down over dot only in the center of the "n" of the part representing the under part of "one." If it is a really clear specimen, the head and are pointed, while in the you will also find the outer ends of the Ray die they are shorter and blunter. (Look at the net work round and even.) Now take the two cents. The periods with a distinct dot in each. The head are square in both the Ray die and in is very nearly upright. Second Plimpton Plimpton B, C and D, but round in

Title: Youth's Ledger, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Helmetta, N.J.

Publisher: Alvah Davison

Editor:

Format/Size: 15½ in

First Issue: Dec. 1885

Last Issue: March 1888

Total Issue: 28 Nos in 3 Vols.

Title: Youth's Ledger

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		12	1885					
	2		1	1886					
	3		2	1886					
	4		3	1886					
	5		4	1886					
	6		5	1886					
	7		6	1886					
	8		7	1886					
	9		8	1886					
	10		9	1886					
	11		10	1886					
	12		11	1886					
2	13		12	1886					
	14		1	1887					
	15		2	1887					
	16		3	1887					
	17		4	1887					
	18		5	1887					
	19		6	1887					
	20		7	1887					
	21		8	1887					
	22		9	1887					
	23		10	1887					
	24		11	1887					

Total Issue: 28 Nos in 3 Vols.

Comments:

Title: Youth's Ledger, The

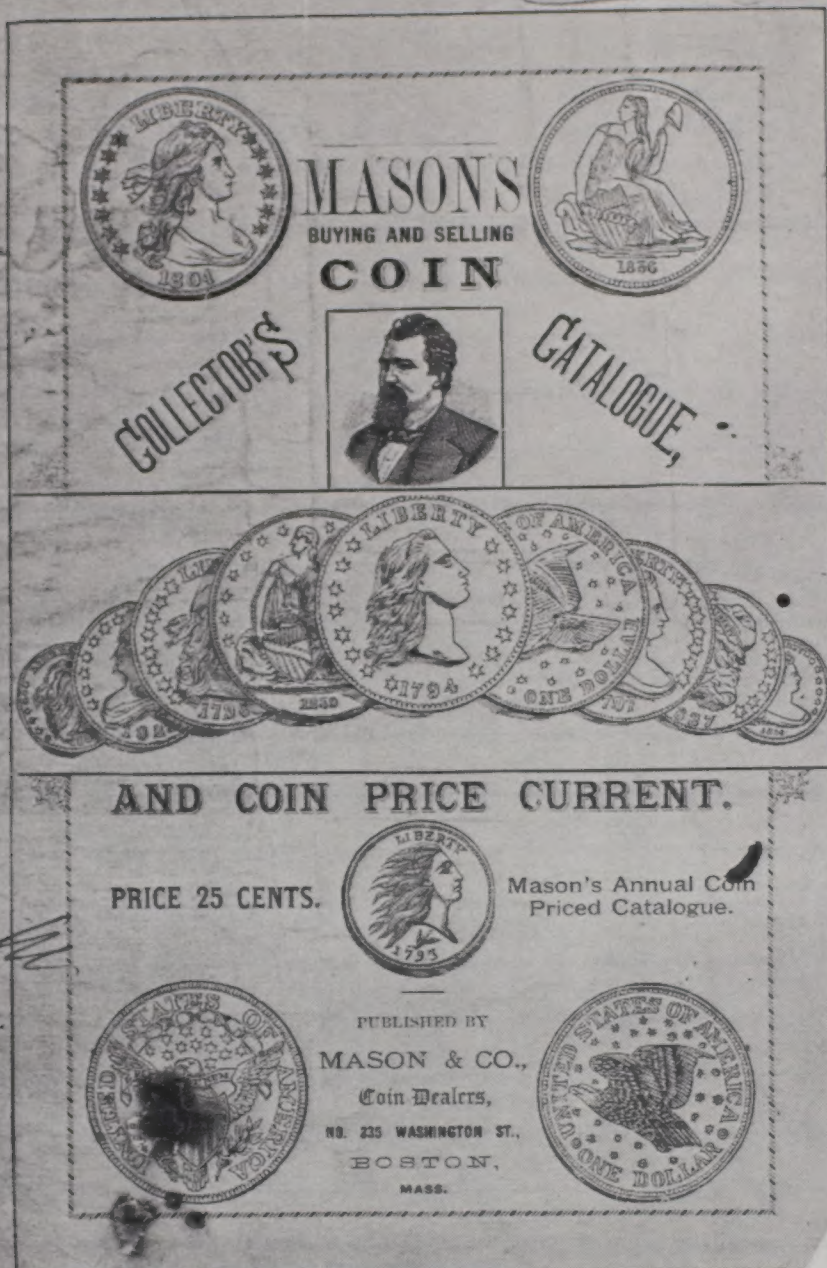
Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
3	25		12	1887					
	26		1	1888					
	27		2	1888					
	28		3	1888	12	4	25¢		Newsprint

Total Issue: 28 Nos in 3 Vols.

Comments: (1) Continued as "Youth's Ledger, The" An interesting monthly for the young

About 1885



Title: Mason's Buying and Selling Collector's
Catalog And Coin Price Current

Subtitle:

Address: 235 Washington Street

State: Boston, Massachusetts

Publisher: Mason & Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 7 x 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

First Issue: 1885?

Last Issue: 1886

Total Issue: 2 Nos.

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: (1) Undated, believe to be 1885. (2) Buying and selling fixed price list's

[3] See reference in "New Series" *Mason's Coin Collector's Magazine and Price Current* Vol. 13 No. 1

June 1890

VOLUME II.

NUMBER 19.

JANUARY, 1886.

THE
Stamp and Coin Gazette.



A Monthly Publication

IN THE INTEREST OF

Philatelists and Numismatists.



EDWIN C. MANN,
EDWARD E. KENDIG, } EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

ALTOONA, PA.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents per Annum.

Subscriptions received by LYMAN H. LOW, 238 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Title: The Stamp and Coin Gazette

Subtitle: A Monthly Publication In The Interest Of
Philatelists and Numismatists

Address:

State: Altoona, Pennsylvania

Publisher: Edwin C. Mann, Edward E. Kendig

Editor: Edwin C. Mann, Edward E. Kendig

Format/Size: Magazine 6 x 9

First Issue: Vol. 2 No. 19 January 1886

Last Issue: Vol. 3 No. 30 December 1886

Total Issue: 12 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Title: The Stamp and Coin Gazette

Subtitle: A Monthly Publication in The Interest Of
Philatelists and Numismatists

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(1) 2	19		Jan.	1886	12	12	25¢		Blue
	20		Feb.	1886	12	12	25¢		Blue
	21		March	1886	12	12	25¢		Blue
	22		April	1886	12	12	25¢		Blue
	23		May	1886	12	12	25¢		Blue
(2)	24		June	1886	12	12	25¢	1,000	Blue
3	25		July	1886	12	12	25¢	1,000	Blue
	26		Aug.	1886	12	12	25¢	1,000	Blue
	27		Sept.	1886	12	12	25¢	1,000	Blue
(3)	28		Oct.	1886	12	12	25¢	1,000	Blue
	29		Nov.	1886	12	12	25¢	1,000	Blue

(4)

Total Issue: 12 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Vol. 2 January-June 1886 Nos. 19-24

Vol. 3 July-December 1886 Nos. 25-30

Comments: (1) Formerly "The Keystone Stamp and Coin Gazette." (2) Lyman Low has consented to take charge of the Numismatic Dept. of the Gazette. (3) Lyman Low will be unable to continue in charge of the Numismatic Dept. after the close of this year, thus the Gazette will discontinue Numismatics after the Dec. issue and be exclusively Philately. (4) Continued as "The Philatelic Gazette."

EotC

THE GAZETTE.

Vol. I.

CHARITON, IOWA, APRIL 1, 1886.

No. 1.

YE AMATEURS AND COLLECTORS. ATTENTION!

We are here and are going to stay, so now is your time to subscribe for THE GAZETTE only Twenty cents per annum, and is published semi-monthly in the interest of Collectors and Amateurs. We will exchange with all. We want 2,000 subscribers by July 1, and will pay good commission to all those who will get them for us. Address,

THE GAZETTE,
CHARITON, IOWA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attention Philatelists!

THE MONSTER PACKET contains the following Brazilian Stamps:

1 set first issue; 180, 100, 60 rs., 2nd issue 250, 430 rs., and 10, 30 rs. blue of 2nd issue; post cards, lithographs, envelopes, revenues, fiscal, rate provisionals used in the Paraguayan war—in all 1000 stamps, well assorted—a fine packet for dealers. I will send the above in exchange sheets of embossed relief scraps, (cut out) cancelled fac-similes of rare stamps, scrap books, pieces of calico, sheets of decalcomania, bevelled gilt-edged cards, chromo cards or gold coins bank notes or U. S. or foreign unused current postage stamps.

Cash or goods must be sent in advance. All correspondence must be REGISTERED. Best references given.

MIGUEL SALVADOR,

CORREA IN PENELO.

Alagoas, - - - Brazil.

It Pays to ADVERTISE!

OLD COINS WANTED!

Large new book giving the price we pay for all American coins worth over face value. Price only 10 cents. Address,

C. J. Fuelscher & Co.,

1100 Mound St., St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T READ THIS!

BOYS, if you want to get a good bargain for yourself as well as your friends send for one of our unexcelled sheets of stamps on APPROVAL, 25 per cent commission.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP CO.,
9 Central St., - - West Gardner, Mass.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE GAZETTE, only 20 cents a year.

Advertisers look here! THE GAZETTE has a guaranteed circulation of 1,400 copies per month. Advertising rates sent on application.

Title: Gazette, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Chariton, IA

Publisher: Martin and Voiland

Editor:

Format/Size: 8° 9 in.

First Issue: April 1, 1886

Last Issue: July 1, 1886

Total Issue: 4 Nos.

Title: Gazette, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		April 1	1886	12	8	20¢	—	White
	2		May 1	1886	12	8	20¢	—	White
	3		June 1	1886	12	8	20¢	—	Green
	4		July 1	1886		8	20¢	1,860	Green

Total Issue: 4 Nos.

Comments: (1) Continued as "Chariton Gazette"

Partial Numismatics

CHARITON GAZETTE.

—PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE YOUTH—

VOL. I.

CHARITON, IOWA, OCTOBER, 1886.

No. 7.

A LIFE SKETCH.

A Story for Boys.

By "Jno."

Written for the Chariton Gazette:

'Twas'nt much of a house, hardly worth looking at, anyone would have said who glanced at the rickety old affair. The winds and storms of many winters had tried their fury upon its patched sides and roof, often making a break here and there.

The rattling windows, squeaking shutters and groaning timbers gave out sighs and moans as if attacked with neuralgia, gout and rheumatism all in one. Surely, no one could live there, you think—and yet some one did after all, old Granny White and Lawrence Smithson, or Larry, as he was called, now about a dozen years old. When only a little toddler, he had been left the last of his race—as a sort of heir-loom to Granny, the old family servant, who was to care for him until he could care for her.

A few acres, just the beginning of a farm, with a small house, formed the boy's only inheritance which, however, proved sufficient for their daily needs.

Under the kind care of Granny, her foster-son grew and thrived, becoming a stout, hearty lad, and

thus it went on for some six years. At length, the only son of the former owner of the Smithson property, suddenly appeared from some remote western region, whither he had drifted for some time.

By the use of sundry quirks and law-terms—all a mystery to poor Granny—he proved a flaw in Larry's title-deed to the old homestead, which they were obliged to leave, taking up their abode in an old log hut, long before deserted as uninhabitable.

"Dunno how we can stand it here much longer, Larry," said old Granny one stormy night, as she trembled for the safety of her charge. "Jest seems as if this 'ere roof'll tumble down on us 'fore long."

"What'll we do then, Granny?"

"That's the trouble—'spect the town'll have to take us. Don't care a flip for myself; reckon these old bones won't hang together much longer anyway, but for you, Larry. It's a wonder the Smithson's can lay still in their graves yonder, and see you come down to this, for they was mighty big feeling people, every one of 'em. And all jest 'cause that upstart—but never mind—s'pose *it's all for the best*, that's what folks allus say when other people gets into trouble."

"Don't fret about it, Granny, a few hard knocks won't hurt me,

Title: Chariton Gazette

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Chariton, IA

Publisher: Fred B. Voiland

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 9 in.

First Issue: Aug. 1, 1886

Last Issue: June, 1887

Total Issue: 9 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Title: Chariton Gazette

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	5		Aug. 1	1886					
	6		Sept. 1	1886					
	7		Oct.	1886	12	8		—	White
	8		Nov.	1886					
	9		Dec.	1886					
	10		Jan.	1887					
	11		April	1887					
	12		May	1887					
2	1		June	1887					

Total Issue: 9 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Comments:

Partial Numismatics

VOL. I.

NO. 1.



THE
COLLECTOR'S BI-MONTHLY DIRECTORY.

MANCHESTER, MICH.

C. J. VAN VALKENBURG, Editor and Proprietor.

August, 1886.



H. P. Smith & Co., Pr., Syracuse, N. Y.

Title: The Collector's Bi-Monthly Directory

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Manchester, Michigan

Publisher:

Editor: C.J. Van Valkenburg

Format/Size: Magazine 6 x 9

First Issue: August 1886

Last Issue: August 1887

Total Issue: 7 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Vol. 2 Aug. 1887 No. 1

Partially Numismatics

EotC



Title: The American Numismatist

Subtitle: An Illustrated Monthly Magazine For Coin Collectors

Address: 149 Ellison St.

State: Paterson, New Jersey

Publisher: Charles E. Leal & Co.

Editor: C. E. Leal

Format/Size: Magazine 7 x 9⁷/₈

First Issue: Sept. 1886

Last Issue: Dec. 1887

Total Issue: Nos. 1-12

Title: The American Numismatist

Subtitle: An Illustrated Monthly Magazine For Coin Collectors

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Sept.	1886	12	8	50¢		Dk. Brown
	2		Oct.	1886	12	8	50¢		Dk. Brown
	3		Dec.	1886	12	8	50¢		Dk. Brown
	4		Jan.	1887	12	8	50¢		Dk. Brown
	5		Feb.	1887	12	8	50¢		Tan
	6		Mar.	1887	12	8	50¢		Tan
	7		Apr./May	1887	12	8	50¢		Tan
	8		June/July	1887	12	8	50¢		Unknown
	9		Aug.	1887	12	6	50¢	2,000	Salmon
	10		Oct.	1887	12	10	50¢	2,000	Salmon
	11		Nov.	1887	12	10	50¢		Salmon
	12		Dec.	1887	12	10	50¢		Salmon

Total Issue: 12 Nos. in 1 Vol.

Vol. 1 Sept. 1886-Dec. 1887 Nos. 1-12

Comments: Continued as "The Collectors Magazine"

Complete

THE CURIOSITY WORLD.

VOL. III. LAKE VILLAGE, N. H., MARCH, 1888. NO. 25.

HUBBARD'S Monthly Bargain List.

Prices here given do not include postage or express. Anyone buying goods from this list to the value of 50 cents or over, will be given a year's subscription to the CURIOSITY WORLD.

STAMPS.

12,000 Canada 2 cent. Registered. at \$1.50 per 1000, or 17 cents per 100.
8,000 Canada Bill stamps at \$2.10 per 1000, or 25 cents per 100. L.L.
75,000 mixed Foreign stamps. at 15 cts. per 1000.
500 Unused War Department. 1 cent. at 75 cents per 100.
400 India Envelope, 1-2 x, green, at 50 cents per 100.
7,000 India assorted, 18 cents per 100.
115 U. S. 1870, 7 cents, \$1.25 per doz.
700 Sweden, fine assortment, 18 cts. per 100.
800 Portugal, assorted, 15 cents per 100.
2000 Mexico, well assorted, at 50 cents per 100.
225 packets each containing 35 varieties of foreign stamps, price 50 cents per doz. packets.

INDIAN RELICS.

5 fine grooved axes, only \$1.25 each.
50 Sinkers, at 20 cents each.
25 Spear Heads at 10 cents each.
20 Spear Heads at 15 cents each.
12 Spear Heads at 25 cents each.
15 Skinners at 25 cents each.
10 fine Drills at 25 cents each.
75 Perfect Arrow Heads at 6 cents each.
8 for 25 cents.
7 Pestles at 75 cents each.
150 Imperfect Arrow Heads, 25 cents per dozen.
25 Pieces of Pottery at 5 cents each.
3 Red Catlinite Pipes, with wooden stem 1 1-2 feet long. Price \$3.50 each.
1 Buckskin beaded tobacco bag \$1.00.
1 Indian Pony whip, 50 cents.
1 Beaded hair and quill Head Ornament, \$1.00.
1 Buffalo Horn Spoon, 50 cents.
1 Buckskin beaded Medicine Bag, 75 cts.

COINS.

4 Silver Coins, 1-4 rupee, India, and Italy, France and Baden, the lot for 25 cents.
1 Spanish Quarter, 1792, date plain, punched, only 30 cents.
18 Foreign Copper coins all different. A good lot, only 35 cents.
A collection of Copper cents, 1794 to 1857, inclusive, except 1798, 1804 and 1809. 60 pieces. Price \$3.75.
A collection of copper cents, 1793 to 1857 inclusive, except 1799, in fine case with glass front. 34 pieces. Price \$15.00.
64 varieties War tokens, \$1.00.
7 varieties Lincoln tokens, 25 cents.
1 1877 Cent, uncirculated, 10 cents.
10 varieties of tokens in brass, nickel and copper, price 25 cents.
5 varieties pattern pieces, fine, 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3 Fossil Shark's Teeth, only 25 cts.
2 Amethysts from Madrid, India, large and fine, only 50 cents each.
Several pieces of the Great Wall of China, for 25 cents.
1 Stone, from vast quarry under Jerusalem, only 20 cents.
1 Chinese Prayer Bell, wood, finely carved, Rare and curious, 75 cents.
3 old newspapers, 1791-98. Price 25 cents each.
Volumes III., IV., V., VI. and VII. of "Golden Days," \$2.00 per Vol.
75 copies "Rare American Coins" issued by Charlton Numismatic Society, and retailed at 10 cents each. Price 25 cents per dozen.
34 Copies "Philatelic Pranks," published by Simmons, 1888. Retail price, 12 cents. Price 75 cents per dozen.
5 Tammes's 85 cent Mineral Cabinet, 60 cents each.

JOHN M. HUBBARD,
Lake Village, New Hampshire.

Title: The Curiosity World

Subtitle:

Address: 128 South Seventh Street

State: Lake Village, New Hampshire

Publisher: John M. Hubbard

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 6 x 9 1/2

First Issue: Vol. 3 March 1888

Last Issue: Vol. 3 Aug. 1888

Total Issue: 6 Nos. in Vol. 3

Title: The Curiosity World

Subtitle:

me	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
	3		11	1886	12	4	25c	—	Newsprint
	4		12	1886	12	4	25c	—	Newsprint
	7		3	1887	12	4	25c	—	Newsprint
	5		11-1	1887	24	4	50c	5,000	Newsprint
	7		12-1	1887	24	4	50c	10,000	Newsprint
	10		1-15	1888	24	4	50c	—	

Issue: 30 Nos. in 3 Vols.

Vol. 1 Sept. 1886-Aug. 1887 Nos. 1-12

Vol. 2 Sept. 1, 1887-Feb. 15, 1888 Nos. 13-24

(2) Vol. 3 Mar.-Aug. 1888 Nos. 25-30

ments: (1) Contains Auction Sale of 119 lots for 1-20-1887

(1) In magazine format

Partially Numismatics

Title: The Curiosity World

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
3	25		March	1888	12	16	25¢		Pink
	26		April	1888	12	16	25¢		White
	27		May	1888	12	16	25¢		Pink
	28		June	1888	12	16	25¢		White
	29		July	1888	12	16	25¢		White
	30		Aug.	1888	12	16	25¢		White

(1)

Total Issue: (1) 6 Nos. in Vol. 3

Comments: (1) Continued as "Stamp World"

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Golden State Scientist, The

Subtitle: A Monthly Journal Devoted to Zoology, Geology,
Archaeology, Botany, Numismatics and Philately

Address:

State: Riverside, California

Publisher: E.M. Haight

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 8½ in.

First Issue: Oct. 1886

Last Issue: Oct. 1886

Total Issue: 1 No.

Have Not Seen

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: As Listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

COMPARISONS:

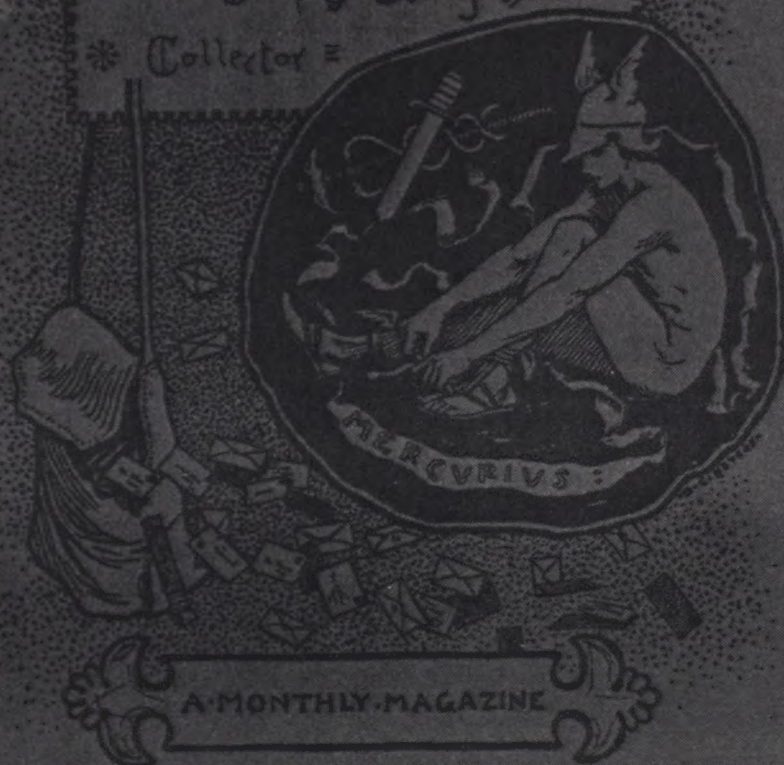
Number of Copies	Value of Advertisements
1000	10
2000	20
3000	30
4000	40
5000	50
6000	60
7000	70
8000	80
9000	90
10000	100

QUARANTEED CIRCULATION: 5,000 COPIES PER MONTH.

FEBRUARY.

1887.

The Empire State Philatelist and Coin & Curiosity Collector



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

VOL. 3.

NEW-YORK.

No. 2.

REMEMBER!

The advertising rates of this magazine are as follows: For one column of 10 lines, \$1.00 per week; for two columns, \$2.00 per week; for three columns, \$3.00 per week; for four columns, \$4.00 per week; for five columns, \$5.00 per week; for six columns, \$6.00 per week; for seven columns, \$7.00 per week; for eight columns, \$8.00 per week; for nine columns, \$9.00 per week; for ten columns, \$10.00 per week. For a full column of 10 lines, \$1.00 per week; for two columns, \$2.00 per week; for three columns, \$3.00 per week; for four columns, \$4.00 per week; for five columns, \$5.00 per week; for six columns, \$6.00 per week; for seven columns, \$7.00 per week; for eight columns, \$8.00 per week; for nine columns, \$9.00 per week; for ten columns, \$10.00 per week.

Title: The Empire State Philatelist

Subtitle: And Coin & Curiosity Collector

Address:

State: New York

Publisher: Official Organ National Philatetical Society

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 7 x 10

First Issue: Vol. 3 No. 2 February 1887

Last Issue: Vol. 3 No. 2 March 1887

Total Issue: 2 Nos.

Subtitle: And Coin & Curiosity Collector

[illegible]

Comments: (1) Vol. 3 Nos. 2 and 3 only partially numismatics.

Formerly "The Empire State Philatelist"

Continued as "The Manhattan Journal"

Title: The Curiosity World

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1									
	3		11	1886	12	4	25¢	—	Newsprint
(1)	4		12	1886	12	4	25¢	—	Newsprint
	7		3	1887	12	4	25¢	—	Newsprint
2									
	5		11-1	1887	24	4	50¢	5,000	Newsprint
	7		12-1	1887	24	4	50¢	10,000	Newsprint
	10		1-15	1888	24	4	50¢	—	

Total Issue: 30 Nos. in 3 Vols.

Vol. 1 Sept. 1886-Aug. 1887 Nos. 1-12

Vol. 2 Sept. 1, 1887-Feb. 15, 1888 Nos. 13-24

(2) Vol. 3 Mar.-Aug. 1888 Nos. 25-30

Comments: (1) Contains Auction Sale of 119 lots for 1-20-1887

(1) In magazine format

Partially Numismatics

EofC

Title: The Curiosity World

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
3	25		March	1888	12	16	25¢		Pink
	26		April	1888	12	16	25¢		White
	27		May	1888	12	16	25¢		Pink
	28		June	1888	12	16	25¢		White
	29		July	1888	12	16	25¢		White
	30		Aug.	1888	12	16	25¢		White

(1)

Total Issue: (1) 6 Nos. in Vol. 3

Comments: (1) Continued as "Stamp World"

EofC

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Golden State Scientist, The

Subtitle: A Monthly Journal Devoted to Zoology, Geology,
Archaeology, Botany, Numismatics and Philately

Address:

State: Riverside, California

Publisher: E.M. Haight

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 8½ in.

First Issue: Oct. 1886

Last Issue: Oct. 1886

Total Issue: 1 No.

Have Not Seen

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: As Listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

COMPARISONS:

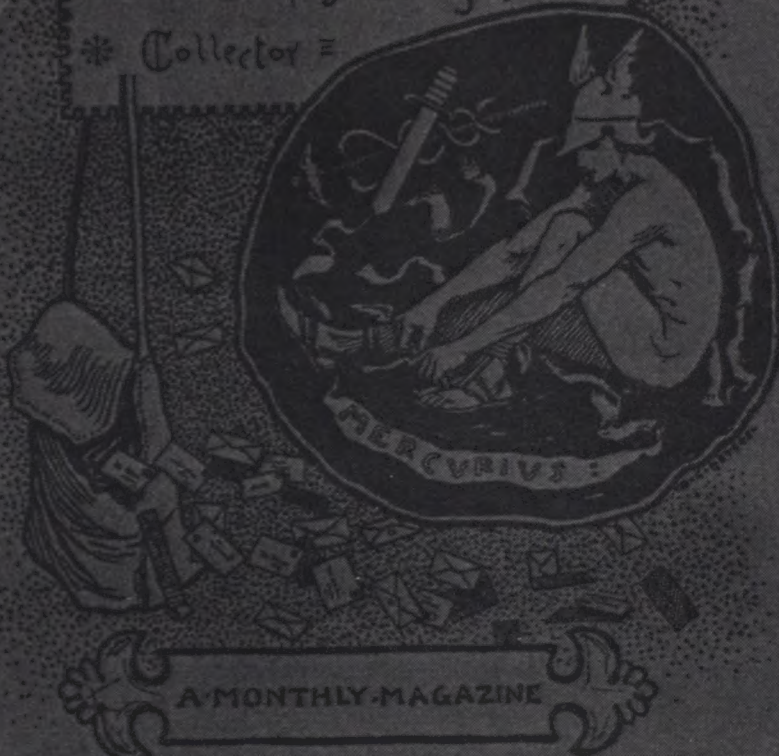
January 1887, 1886, U. S. P. Contained	75	copies of Advertising.
1887	76	
1886	188	
1885	244	without Advertising.
1884	24	
1883	68	

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION: 5,000 COPIES PER MONTH.

FEBRUARY.

1887.

The Empire State Philatelist and Coin & Curiosity Collector



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

VOL. 3. NEW-YORK. No. 2.

REMEMBER!

The advertising rates of this P. N. P. will be advanced 25 per cent. on and after March 1st, 1887. Make your contract NOW for a good space and secure the present low rates for the next year. One half column (10 lines) for the year.

Title: The Empire State Philatelist

Subtitle: And Coin & Curiosity Collector

Address:

State: New York

Publisher: Official Organ National Philatetical Society

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 7 x 10

First Issue: Vol. 3 No. 2 February 1887

Last Issue: Vol. 3 No. 2 March 1887

Total Issue: 2 Nos.

Title: The Empire State Philatelist

Subtitle: And Coin & Curiosity Collector

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(1) 3									
	2		Feb.	1887	12	16	35c	5000	Dk. Orange

Total Issue: 2 Nos. in Vol. 3

Comments: (1) Vol. 3 Nos. 2 and 3 only partially numismatics.

Formerly "The Empire State Philatelist"

Continued as "The Manhattan Journal"

EotC

COMMON



SENSE.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF COLLECTORS OF ALL CLASSES.

Vol. 1—No. 6.

MEXICO, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1887.

F. A. THOMAS, Editor.

CUT THIS OUT

AND

Paste it in your Album,

AND WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY

STAMPS CHEAP

DROP ME A LINE.

I have several thousand varieties on hand, and will sell them at the very lowest prices. Will send selections to all reliable collectors. Mention **COMMON SENSE**, and enclose 2 cent stamp to ensure reply.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents everywhere say my approval sheets are unequalled. Prices are low, stamps in fine condition, and good commission allowed. I shall be pleased to hear from every reader of this paper.

I. W. RISDON,

Foreign Stamp Importer,

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

A FEW IDEAS ON SPECIMEN COLLECTING.

BY E. G. WARD.

A great many people, both old and young, rich and poor, are engaged in collecting specimens of interest, either to gratify their own tastes, to further the interests of science, or for profit. We can see the greed for acquiring wealth by speculation in these relics, coins, etc., as well as in any other line of business. These people are the slaves of the "Almighty Dollar," and are a source of annoyance to the collector, who gets these things together so that he may derive pleasure in studying them. There are many interesting things that people are engaged in collecting, such as botanical specimens, minerals, birds eggs, stamps, Indian relics, coins, paper money, etc. Some make a specialty of one or more of these branches named; others collect in a general way; whatever of interest they find is placed in their cabinet as a specimen.

Coin collecting, either in a general way or making a specialty of one or more of its branches, is an interesting and instructive study. For instance, the person who collects foreign copper coins, and then will refer to the histories of the countries using them, to find out something about the sovereigns whose names and likenesses are on these coins. Before he is through with his researches, he will have a fair idea of each country and its people under the different rulers. He will notice that all countries but the United States have the likenesses and names of the different rulers on the obverse of their coins, while the United States does not.

He will naturally ask the question, "Why is this?" He will refer to his histories, and he will find that our forefathers, when they commenced to frame and form the Constitution and Laws, so thoroughly hated monarchical forms of government and everything pertaining to them, that they opposed everything that might lead to harboring such views. Thus the Constitution forbids the use of such titles as earl, duke, lord, etc. When designs were being made for our coins, those were rejected that had Washington's head on the obverse of the design, because it looked as though the designers were following in the footsteps of these detested institutions. So the female head, an emblematic figure, called the Goddess of Liberty, was adopted, which has been used ever since, with an occasional change in the style of dressing the hair, position, and finally changed to a seated figure, etc.

When we study all about our earlier issues, the issues of some of the thirteen original states, the changes that have been made in the style of coins, their purity, the new one added, the old ones that have been discontinued, and the reasons for the changes, we then can begin to realize how much pleasure and knowledge can be obtained in collecting the coins of our own country. The collector will find many dates among our coins that are very difficult to obtain. If he hasn't the means to buy them of some reliable dealer, it may take years of patient searching to find them, but the satisfaction of finding them himself will more than repay the trouble of waiting. Therefore, don't be in a hurry to complete your sets of dates, because anything easily obtained is not appreciated as much as that which has taken both time and study to master.

Title: Common Sense

Subtitle: Devoted To The Interest Of Collectors Of All Classes

Address:

State: Mexico, New York

Publisher:

Editor: F.A. Thomas

Format/Size: Newspaper 8½ x 11⅞

First Issue: Vol. 1 March 1887

Last Issue: Vol. 2 July 1888

Total Issue: 15 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Common Sense

DEVOTED TO COLLECTORS.

VOL. I—No. 7

MEXICO, N. Y.

NOVEMBER, 1887

GEODES

Fine specimens of Quartz,
Chalcidony, Blend, and
Gypsum Geodes.

Beautiful Crystals.

Will sell same at low price,
or will exchange same for
fine minerals.

Any collector will save money to
address me.

J. J. Cotting,
Fitchburg, Mass.

STAMPS

100 all different for 15 cents.

A fine lot.

F. A. Thomas,
Mexico, N. Y.

SPRING CREEK

Leaf Formations.

Unique, Beautiful, and Rare.
These formations occur in leaves,
twigs, bark, moss, and wood.
Showing in a remarkable degree
the form of the living vegetation.
Specimens from 25 cts. up to \$10.
Sample pre-paid for 25 cents.

W. M. Christie,
Mumford, N. Y.

1888 CATALOGUE LARGE, ILLUSTRATED.

75 varieties of minerals, 50 var.
of Indian buckskin relics, 1000 ar-
row and spear heads, from Maine
to Oregon. Bad Land Fossils.

L. W. Stilwell,
Deadwood, D. T.

Collectors of stamps who
will send their names to

E. T. PARKER, BETHLEHEM, PA.

Will receive each month a
priced list of stamps that
will be of value to them.

SEND

For a sample copy of the WATCH
CITY PHILATELIST. 15 cts. a year.
Prizes every month.

P. S. Johnson,
Salem, Mass. Box, 288.

SUBSCRIBE.

Title: Common Sense

Subtitle: Devoted to Collectors

Address:

State: Mexico, New York

Publisher:

Editor: F.A. Thomas

Format/Size: Magazine 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

First Issue: Vol. 1 March 1887

Last Issue: Vol. 2 July 1888

Total Issue: 15 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Subtitle: Devoted To The Interest Of Collectors Of All Classes

Total Issue:	15 Nos. in 2 Vols.
	Vol. 1 March-July 1887 Oct. 1887-April 1888 Nos. 1-12
	(2) Vol. 2 May-July 1888 Nos. 1-3
(1) Comments:	Vol. 1 Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and Vol. 2 Nos. 1-3 are magazine format.
	(2) Continued as "Common Sense and Exchanger's Friend"
	Partially Numismatics

The Mohawk Standard.

Published in the Interest of Collectors.

Vol. II.

DELTA, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1887.

No. 7.

(For the Standard.)

THE AMERICAN HALF-CENT.

BY C. E. FRASER, JR., M. D., D. D. S.

1842. Same as 1841, except date. The coinage limited to a small number of specimen pieces. Extremely rare.

1843. Same design. Only a few cabinet specimens issued in proof. Extremely rare.

1844. Same design. Only issued as proofs for collectors. Extremely rare.

1845. Same design. Few struck as cabinet specimens. Extremely rare.

1846. Same design. Struck only as cabinet specimens. Extremely rare.

1847. Same design. About 200 pieces struck for cabinet specimens. Extremely rare.

1848. Design the same. Only the usual small number of proofs issued for collectors. Extremely rare.

1849. Same design, one type and two varieties. A wide distinction was made this year in the issue of 39,864 half-cents. The varieties are known as the large and small dates. The small date variety was issued to correspond with the Forties, and were struck only as proofs. The largest part of this emission was of the large date variety. The former is of extreme rarity, and the latter is fast disappearing and must soon become rare.

1850. Same design, one type and two varieties. Number coined was 39,812 pieces. Common specimens can yet be found, but this date is fast disappearing from the public view. Proofs can be occasionally found, but bring good prices.

1851. Same design, one type, three varieties, and the number coined 147,672 pieces. Good specimens can at present

be found. Proofs bring high prices.

1852. Only proofs were issued in small numbers for collectors, and are sold at extremely high prices.

1853. Design the same, one type and two varieties. Number coined, 129,694 pieces. Good specimens are abundant; proofs are extremely rare.

1854. Same design, one type, two varieties, and the number coined 55,358 pieces. Specimens are getting scarce in any condition, and proofs cannot be had at any price.

1855. Same design, one type, two varieties, and number coined 56,500 pieces. Not plenty, and proofs are extremely rare. The difference in the varieties corresponds with the cent of this year, in the position or slant of the figures 55 in the date.

1856. Same design, one type, one variety, and number coined 40,430 pieces. Getting to be scarce. Proofs can be had at high prices.

1857. Same design, one type, one variety. The coinage of half-cents stopped upon the 30th of June, 1857, when 35,180 pieces had been issued. Perfect specimens of this issue are difficult to be procured, on account of their mutilation by private individuals by stamping their initials upon them. To copy Dr. Dickeson: "Fame(?) in one of its little phases identifying itself by such letters upon the last of this coinage."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WHY WE COLLECT.

BY EDGAR J. KLOCK.

Every man, sane or insane, has his hobby. The man without a hobby would be a *rara avis* indeed, and a creation the like of which I have never yet

Title: The Mohawk Standard

Subtitle: Published In The Interest Of Collectors

Address:

State: Delta, New York

Publisher: C.D. Smith, E.J. Klock

Editor: C.D. Smith, E.J. Klock

Format/Size: Newspaper

First Issue: Vol. 2 March 1887

Last Issue: Vol. 3 May 1888

Total Issue: 15 Nos.

Title: The Mohawk Standard

Subtitle: Published In The Interest Of Collectors

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
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2									
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(1)	7		Sept.	1887	12	8	.25	1,000	Newsprint
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Total Issue:	15 Nos.
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Vol. 2 March 1887—Feb. 1888. Nos. 1-12
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Vol. 3 March 1888—May 1888. Nos. 1-3

(1)Comments:	Formerly "The Mohawk Standard, Advertiser and Chronicle"
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Continued as "The Collectors Standard"
--

Partially Numismatics

EofC

Southern Collector.

NO. 1.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, MARCH 1887.

VOL. 1.

The Aborigines of Alabama.

The Indians of Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi, were so inferior in form, mode of living, and general habits, in the line of DeSoto and others who succeeded him in penetrating these wilds, that they will all be treated, in this article, as one people. Their color was like that of the Indians of our day. The males were admirably proportioned; athletic, active and graceful, in their movements and possessed open and manly countenances. The females not inferior in form, were smaller, and many of them beautiful. No ugly or ill-formed Indians were seen, except at the town of Tula, west of the Mississippi. Corporations were not numerous. It was excessive in a few instances. In the neighborhood of Apalache, in Florida, the Chief was so fat that he was compelled to move about on his hands and knees.

The dress of the men consisted of a mantle (made of awamoon blanket, made of the inner bark of trees, and a species of hair, interwoven). It was thrown over the shoulders, with the right arm exposed. One of these mantles encircled the body of the females, commencing below the breast and extending nearly to the knees, while another was gracefully thrown over the shoulders, also with the right arm exposed. Upon the St. Johns river, the females, although equally advanced in civilization, appeared in a much greater state of nudity—often with no covering, in summer, except a moss daisy suspended around the waist and which hung down in graceful negligence.

Both sexes there, were however, adorned with ornaments, consisting of pretty and shining pearls, while the better classes

wore moccasins and buckskin dresses and leggings. In Georgia and Alabama, the towns contained storerooms filled with rich and comfortable clothing, such as mantles of hemp, and of fashers of every color, exquisitely arranged, forming admirable cloaks for winter; with a variety of dressed skin garments, and skins of the marten, deer and panther, nicely packed away in baskets.

The natives were fond of trinkets. They collected shells from the seaside, and pearls from the beds of the interior rivers. The latter they pierced with heated copper spin-dles, and strung them around their legs, necks and arms. The Queen upon the Savannah, took from her, a magnificent coral necklace and twisted it around the neck of the varlike, but courteous De Soto.

In the interior of the country, pearls were worn in the ears, but upon the coast, fish bladders, inflated after they had been inserted, were greatly preferred. The Chiefs, and their wives, the Prophets, and the principal men painted their breasts and the front part of their bodies with a variety of stripes and characters. Others like secularizing people, punctured their skins with bone needles, and indelible ink rubbed in, which gave them the appearance of being tattooed.

Juan Ponce de Leon, a prisoner among the Floridians, when discovered by DeSoto, was taken for an Indian, on account of his body being "tattooed" in this manner.

It will be remembered that the Alabamians, upon the Yazoo, painted in stripes of red, yellow and black, and were used as though they were dressed in hose and doublets.

Lofly plumes of the feathers of the eagle, and other noted birds, adorned the heads of the warriors. At the battle of Yamacraw,

Title: Southern Collector

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Tuskegee, Alabama

Publisher: H.P. Simpson

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 7¾ in.

First Issue: March, 1887

Last Issue: June 30, 1887

Total Issue: 4 Nos.

Title: Southern Collector

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		March	1887	12	8	25c	—	White
	2		April	1887					
	3		May 30	1887					
	4		June 30	1887					

(1)

Total Issue:

Comments: (1) Continued as "Alabama Collector, The"

Partial Numimatics

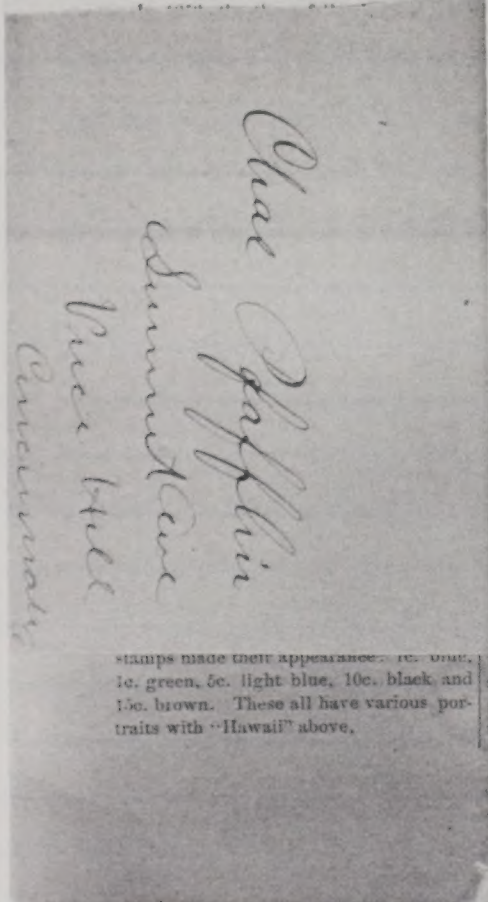
THE COLLECTOR

VOL. I. LYNN, MA

THE STAMPS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By I. B. W.

The first issue made its appearance in 1852. It consisted of four varieties, as follows: 2c. blue, 5c. blue and two varieties of 13c. blue. In the centre is the value in numerals, surrounded by a fancy border. Above are the words "Hawaii Postage"; below is the value. The words "Hawaii Postage" are changed to "H. I. & U. S. Postage" on the second 13c. stamp. This was used for postage between the U. S. and the Hawaiian Islands.



stamps made their appearance: 1c. blue, 1c. green, 5c. light blue, 10c. black and 15c. brown. These all have various portraits with "Hawaii" above.

THE COLLECTORS' MONTHLY.

VOL. I. LYNN, MASS., MAY, 1887. No. 1.

THE STAMPS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By I. B. W.

The first issue made its appearance in 1852. It consisted of four varieties, as follows: 2c. blue, 5c. blue and two varieties of 13c. blue. In the centre is the value in numerals, surrounded by a fancy border. Above are the words "Hawaii Postage"; below is the value. The words "Hawaii Postage" are changed to "H. I. & U. S. Postage" on the second 13c. stamp. This was used for postage between the U. S. and the Hawaiian Islands.

In 1853, the three following varieties appeared: 5c. blue on white, 5c. blue on blue and 13c. red. In the centre is the head of Kamehameha III. The two upper corners contain the value in numerals, between which is the word "Postage". At the bottom the value is expressed, while at the sides are the words "Honolulu Hawaii Is."

A 2c. rose and a 2c. red appeared between 1855 and 1863. On these stamps was engraved the head of Kamehameha IV instead of Kamehameha III. These stamps were all unperforated.

Two more stamps made their appearance in 1866: a 2c. vermilion and 5c. red. On these was engraved the head of Kamehameha V in the centre with "Hawaii" above.

A set of three varieties with various portraits in the centre with "Hawaii" above, were issued in 1871. They were 1c. violet, 6c. green and 18c. pink.

Four years later two more were issued: a 2c. brown and 12c. black. The design was slightly changed: "Hawaii" being changed to "H. I. Postage."

In 1882, seven years later, the following stamps made their appearance: 1c. blue, 1c. green, 5c. light blue, 10c. black and 15c. brown. These all have various portraits with "Hawaii" above.

Five more came out in 1883 with various designs. They were 10c. red, 12c. violet, 25c. purple, 50c. red and \$1 carmine. These were the last adhesive issued.

Provisional issues. In 1859, two sets were issued, one of four varieties and the other of two varieties. The design is the same in both sets: a numeral in a square frame. At the left is "Hawaii Postage," and "Ilka Leta" at the right. The first set—1c. blue, 1c. black, 2c. black and 2c. blue—were printed on blue paper. The second set—1c. black and 2c. black—were printed on white paper. A single stamp, a 5c. blue, was issued in 1865. The foregoing set and this stamp were somewhat similar, except the latter had "Hawaii Postage" on both sides instead of one.

A set of three varieties came out from 1869 to 1867. At the top is "Ilka Leta," on the left "Interis land," on the right "Hawaii Postage" and value below. They were 1c. blue on white, 2c. blue on white and 5c. blue on blue.

In 1884, a set of five envelopes came out. In the centre is a view of the harbor of Honolulu. They are 1c. green, 2c. pink, 1c. red, 5c. blue and 15c. black, all printed on white paper.

Three postal cards (1c., 2c. and 5c.) have been issued.

Over forty different postage stamps have been issued in all. The first issues are fast becoming very rare. The 1852 issue is valued at \$600 or \$150 each.

In one respect the large Madagascar stamps are unique. They are gummed only on the corner and affixed to letters mailed at Antananarivo, through the office of the British Consul. At Mauritius, the Madagascar stamp is removed and its equivalent value in Mauritius stamps placed on the envelope. The Madagascar stamp is then returned by the Mauritius post office and payment has to be made for them.—Philatelic Monthly.

Title: Collector's Monthly, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Lynn, MA

Publisher: Bishop and Ellison

Editor:

Format/Size: 8⁹/₁₆ in.

First Issue: May, 1887

Last Issue: May, 1887

Total Issue: 1 No.

Subtitle:

Comments:

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Alabama Collector, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Tuskegee, Alabama

Publisher: H.P. Simpson

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 7¾ in.

First Issue: July 30, 1887

Last Issue: July 30, 1887

Total Issue: 1 No.

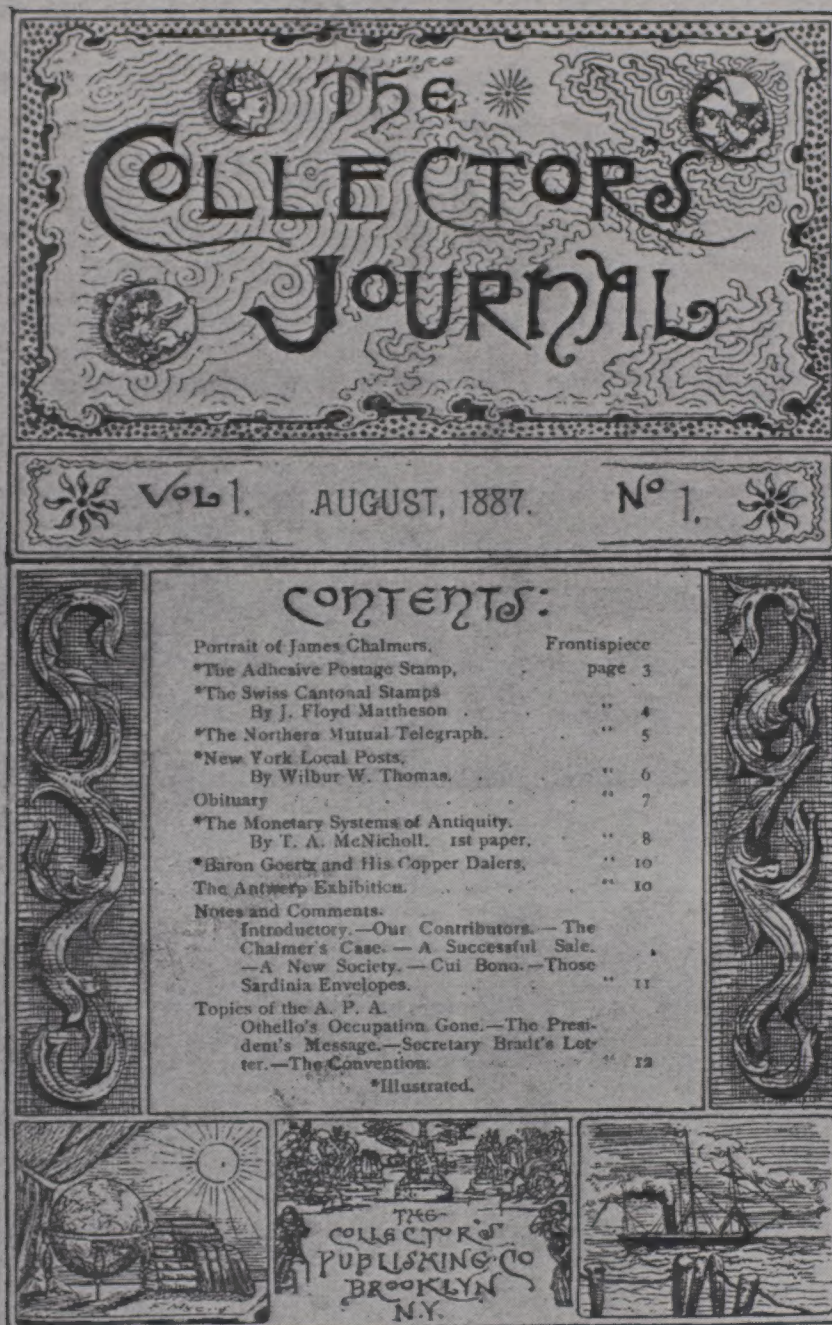
Have Not Seen

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: As Listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

(1) Previously "Southern Collector"



Title: The Collector's Journal

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Brooklyn, N.Y.

Publisher: The Collectors Publishing Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

First Issue: Aug. 1887

Last Issue: Feb. 1888

Total Issue: Nos. 1-2

VOLUME I

NOVEMBER 20, 1887.

NUMBER 1

**THE
COLLECTORS'
WORLD.**

A Monthly International, Journal in the Interest of
Collectors of all Branches.

W. B. HALE, — Publisher,
WILLIAMSVILLE, MASS.

Title: The Collectors' World

Subtitle: A Monthly International, Journal in the
Interest of Collectors of all Branches

Address:

State: Williamsville, Mass.

Publisher: W.B. Hale

Editor:

Format/Size: $5\frac{3}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$

First Issue: Nov. 20, 1887

Last Issue: April 20, 1888

Total Issue: N 1-6

Vol. 1 Nov. 20-Dec. 20, 1887 Nos. 1-2

Vol. 2 Feb. 20-April 20, 1888 Nos. 3-6

THE HAWKEYE STATE COLLECTOR.

A semi-monthly for Coin, Stamp and Curiosity Collectors.

VOLUME I.

WYOMING, IOWA, APRIL 10, 1888.

NUMBER 7.

Written expressly for the H. S. C.

REPRINTS.

R. E. PRINT.

Since the death of the late Mr. L. W. Durbin no one seems to have made a stand against reprints. Probably no one ever will. For dealers nowadays care more for the filling of their pockets than for the comfort of others. When they find that they have a chance to get reprints cheaply and perhaps sell them (as originals in many cases) at prices high enough to realize quite a profit, but low enough to induce purchase, they are not slow to seize the chance and let their scruples go. For this is what many of them do, and when they do sell the stamps as reprints, they generally manage to make the purchases, especially in the case of an ignorant one, think that they are just as good as originals. And yet what are they but "Government Counterfeits"? Are they ever struck off for "Postal" purposes? Is it not the chance of putting more money into their treasuries, that induces governments to put so many reprints into the hands of dealers and to do so much harm to Philately. And then, too, what a low level is this for a country to sink to.

It is reported that the United States has taken up the cause and not only forbidden reprints of United States stamps but has gone so far as to say that certain dealers shall not illustrate their catalogues with fac-similes of stamps.

A reliable dealer nowadays is perfectly willing to sell reprints and yet, who would think his honor assailed if accused of counterfeiting. You will at once say "Why should not reprints be sold?" and in truth I did receive this letter from a well known New York firm. In their communication they said that reprints were just as good as originals, but they did not pay as high prices for them. What a contradiction was there in this very sentence! If, as they said, reprints were just as good as the originals, why should they not give just as high prices for them? I would have liked to have had this question answered by them and yet, it seems to me, it would have been almost impossible to have done it.

I have no doubt that the reader will think how hard the author is on dealers, but the former must remember that the author is not condemning dealers as a class, but only those who sell reprints, either without marking them as such, or else trying to persuade the purchaser that they are of equal value with originals. Of course there are some that are impossible to tell from originals, and in the case of these the seller is not to blame, but as a general thing the dealer knows what his stock is and if he sells reprints, he selling them wilfully.

Perhaps the reprints most advertised at the present time are the Albee and Lorraine, reversed network. The original set is chased among the growing number of "Rarities" and yet the reprints are sold at prices ranging from 20 to 30 cents. This one case is enough, it would seem, to convince the most stubborn, but there are hosts of others. Take the set of United States Periodicals. There at face value amount to over two hundred dollars—the reprints in Europe are sold for almost nothing.

This reason is not the only one for classing reprints as undesirable for beside the disadvantage to yourself, there is a great disadvantage to others. Suppose some collector or dealer has, at great cost or trouble procured an original set of stamps, which are much reprinted. Often there is such a slight difference between the two that he is compelled, when selling, to almost give the original away on account of the number of reprints in the market.

I have heard collectors say that since it is impossible to obtain an original specimen of some stamps they might just as well fill up their book and cover blank spaces with reprints. What a foolish argument is this! If they buy reprints, why should they not buy counterfeits, for the two are almost on a par. Can anyone after reading these arguments still protest that reprints are just as good as originals or at any rate are permissible?

In the present system of exchange in the A. P. A. there is a counterfeit detector. Why should there not be a reprint detector as well and why should not reprint sellers be regarded as counterfeiters now

are? Would not every one be the better for it, from the large dealers down to the infant collectors? Perhaps when this day comes a better future will be in store for Philately.

Written expressly for the H. S. C.

CHIPS FROM THE EAST.

BY PHOENIX.

The St. Louis stamp auction seems to have been a success, inasmuch as Brother Mekeel is going to try another one. Why cannot other auction sales be held besides in New York? Let other dealers having a surplus stock which they wish to dispose of try the experiment, which I am certain would prove a profitable one.

The *American Philatelist* for March which has just been received is as home to the association which it represents. Its relative position in philatelic journalism is as the Sun to the Moon and Stars, for its contents are so bright that any other paper casts a shadow on philately when placed side by side with our official organ.

Why not have a philatelic paper exchange department in the A. P. A.? In the February number of the *American Philatelist* J. M. Douglas, Jr., approached the subject and now the Staten Island Philatelic Society has voted to urge President Tiffany to create a new office for the exchange of duplicate philatelic papers. So the world moves on, and "Large oaks from little acorns grow."

I note that a society has been formed in which the only requisite for joining is membership in the A. P. A. or an application for membership to that association at the time of the application to the Germantown Philatelic Society. The originators of this society think this should be made a necessary contingency to membership in any society. It certainly is a good idea, and if every local society would adopt this plan it would of necessity stipulate a healthy growth in the A. P. A.

Our guaranteed circulation is 2000 copies per month and our rates lower than any other paper published. Try an "ad."

Written expressly for the H. S. C.

THE STAMPS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY C. F. A.

To an American collector, no stamps, except perhaps those of the United States, are more interesting than those of the British Colonies in America.

Let us then give a few moments to the study of the stamps of New Brunswick.

This country first issued stamps in (August,) 1851. This issue consisted of three varieties, viz: 3 pence red, 6 pence yellow, and one shilling violet. Description: Square stamp with design placed diagonally across it. Crown of Great Britain in center, with the top pointing toward the upper right corner of the stamp, or if you consider the stamps diamond-shaped the crown stands upright. Roses above and below, shamrock at left, thistle at right of the crown. Numeral of value is enclosed in "New-Brunswick" on upper sides, value and "Postage" on lower sides, unperforated.

These values remained in use until 1860, with no change except in cases where they were out in two and each half used as a stamp of half the value of the entire stamp. In 1860, the decimal system of currency was introduced to the country, necessitating a change in the stamps. The following were the new values, 1, 5, 10, 12½ and 17 cents. The one cent stamp contained a picture of a locomotive in an oval surrounded by the words, "NEW BRUNSWICK—POSTAGE—ONE CENT." Numerals of value in corners, "Cent" below oval. Color, violet. The 5 and 10 cent stamps consist of portrait of Queen Victoria in an oval, surrounded by "NEW BRUNSWICK" and value in words. Numerals in corners of 5 cent, "X" in upper, "10" in lower corners, also "X" above the 10. Colors, green and vermilion, respectively.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Try an advertisement in No. 8!

Every dealer should send us an article in competition for the prize offered in No. 6. Send for a copy which contains full particulars.

Title: The Hawkeye State Collector

Subtitle: A semi-monthly for Coin, Stamp and Curiosity Collectors

Address:

State: Wyoming, Iowa

Publisher: E.R. Marshall/P. W. Tourtellot

Editor:

Format/Size: Newspaper 10½ x 13

First Issue: Dec. 25, 1887

Last Issue: May 26, 1888

Total Issue: Nos. 1-12

Subtitle: A semi-monthly for Coin, Stamp and Curiosity Collectors

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1									
	7		April 10	1888	24	4	25c		Newsprint

(4)

Mar. 25, Apr. 10, Apr. 21, Apr. 28, May 12, May 14 & May 26, 1888

Partially Numismatics

(1) EotC

Vol. 4.

No. 4.

ONE DIME.

Devoted To

STAMP COLLECTING.

PUBLISHED BY

CHARLES W. PEUGH,

KOSSUTH, WASHINGTON COUNTY.,

INDIANA.

Title: One Dime

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Salem, Ind.

Publisher: Charles W. Peugh

Editor:

Format/Size: 32°. 5 in.

First Issue: Dec. 1887

Last Issue: Apr. 1893

Total Issue: 65 Nos. in 6 Vols.

Title: One Dime

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		12	1887					
	2		1	1888					
	3		2	1888					
	4		3	1888					
	5		4	1888					
	6		5	1888					
	7		6	1888					
	8		7	1888					
	9		8	1888					
	10		9	1888					
	11		10	1888					
	12		11	1888					
2	1		12	1888					
	2		1	1889					
	3		2	1889					
	4		3	1889					
	5		4	1889					
	6		5	1889					
	7		6	1889					
	8		7	1889					
	9		8	1889					

Total Issue:

Comments: Partially Numismatics

EofC

Title: One Dime

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
2	10		9	1889					
	11		10	1889					
	12		11	1889					
3	1		12	1889					
	2		1	1890					
	3		2	1890					
	4		3	1890					
	5		4	1890					
	6		5	1890					
	7		6	1890					
	8		7	1890					
	9		8	1890					
	10		9	1890					
	11		10	1890					
	12		11	1890					
4	1		12	1890					
	2		1	1891					
	3		2	1891					
	4		3	1891					
	5		4	1891	12	8	10c	—	Pink
	6		1891						

Total Issue:

Comments: Partially Numismatics

EotC

Title: One Dime

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
4	7		6	1891					
	8		7	1891					
	9		8	1891	12	4	10c	—	Orange
	10		9	1891					
	11		10	1891					
	12		11	1891					
5	1		12	1891					
	2		1	1892					
	3		2	1892					
	4		3	1892					
	5		4	1892	12	4	10c	—	Tan
	6		5	1892					
	7		6	1892					
	8		7	1892					
	9		8	1892					
	10		9	1892					
	11		10	1892					
	12		11	1892					
6	61		12	1892					
	62		1	1893					
	63		2	1893					

Total Issue:

Comments: Partially Numismatics

EotC

Title: One Dime

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
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	64		3	1893					
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	65		4	1893					
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Total Issue:

Comments:

SAMPLE COPY

VOL. IV. No. 2

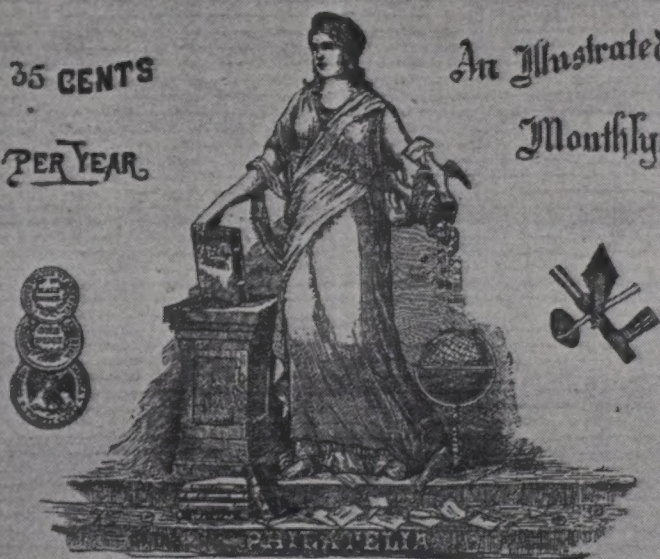
May, 1888.

THE
COLLECTOR'S
LEDGER

35 CENTS

PER YEAR

An Illustrated
Monthly.



PUBLISHED BY
The Ledger Co. BLOOMFIELD
N.J.

Title: Collector's Ledger, The

Subtitle: An Interesting Monthly for the Young
Now The Collectors Ledger

Address:

State: Bloomfield, New Jersey

Publisher: The Ledger Co.

Editor: Alvah Davison

Format/Size: Magazine 6½ x 10

First Issue: April 1888

Last Issue: July 1888

Total Issue: Vol. 4, 4 Nos.

Title: Collector's Ledger, The

Subtitle: An Interesting Monthly for the Young;
Now The Collectors Ledger

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(1) 4	1		4	1888					
	2		5	1888	12	16	35c		Tan
	3		5	1888					
(2)	4	32	7	1888	12	12			Tan

Total Issue: 4 Nos. in Vol. 4
Vol 4 No. 1 April 1888 # July 1888 Nos. 1-4

Comments: (1) Formerly "The Youth's Ledger"
(2) Continued as "The Collector's Ledger"
Partially Numismatics

THE KENTUCKY STAMP MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF COLLECTORS.

VOL. 1.

COVINGTON, JUNE 15, 1888.

NO. 2.

Coins.

History does not tell us how early gold and silver began to be used as money. Nearly 2000 years before Christ, Abraham returned from Egypt "very rich, in cattle, in silver, and in gold"; and in purchasing the cave of Machpelah he weighed out the amount agreed upon; "400 shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." The use of metals, however in various forms of wedges etc. wrought an immense improvement upon simple barter, or the use of cattle, grain, and other commodities. At every transaction the precise weight of metal must be computed: a hammer and chisel must be at hand to cut it off, and a balance to weigh it. The fineness of the metal must be ascertained. All these troubles finally ceased when the metal was shaped into a convenient size and its exact value stamped upon it. The person who first did this was the inventor of coins, but History is silent respecting his name, his country, or the date of his invention. Homer, although he speaks of workers in metal makes no mention of coined money. Herodotus says that the Lydians, so far as he knew were the first who struck money; although the oldest specimens of coins now extant, have usually been supposed to be Grecian. There are reasons for thinking with Herodotus that the inventions were Asiatic.

Coins were probably used as early as the 8th century before Christ, and by the 4th century money was found throughout the civilized world; every state having its proper coinage.

As to the material, most of the commoner metals have been used as coins. The earlier coins of Asia Minor were of electrum, a mixture of gold and silver in proportion of three parts of the former to one of the latter. Lycurgus banished gold and silver, and made the Sparta money of iron, 200 worth of which would fill a cart that required two oxen to draw.

Copper formed the early money of the Romans; and when Caesar landed in Britain, coins of iron and brass were found in use. Tin was coined by Charles II., and James II. even resorted to gun metal and pewter. At the present day, however, gold and silver, with copper for the lower values are most universally employed as material of coins. Coins of platinum were recently struck in Russia, but its use for this purpose has been abandoned. Gold and silver in a state of purity are so soft and ductile that coins made of these metals would suffer loss and injury to a certain degree by abrasion, were there no means of hardening them. The addition of a small quantity of alloy is found to produce this effect without materially injuring the ductility or beauty of the metal. Although in a few countries coins are issued of almost absolute purity, such as the gold sequins of Tuscany, and the silver florins of Hanover, yet for the most part, the coins of the world consist not of pure gold and silver, but of these metals alloyed with some other, generally copper, in definite proportions fixed by law.

The difficulty of ridding gold entirely of the silver with which it is found combined by nature has led in some countries to the practice of leaving enough silver for an alloy. This is the case in Spanish America, as indicated by the paleness of their doubloons. In some European countries the silver is entirely removed and copper introduced for alloy which gives the coins a reddish cast.

In the United States the practice of the mint is to imitate the true color of gold in coinage by using nine-tenths copper and one-tenth silver; that is in 1000 oz. of standard gold there are 900 oz. pure gold, 10 oz. of silver, and 90 oz. of copper.

In estimating the value of coins, it is the quantity of fine metal they contain, the alloy goes for nothing.

Coins are generally made flat, circular, and thin, by being flattened they receive better impressions, and are conveniently

Title: Kentucky Stamp Magazine, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Covington, KY

Publisher: Crigler and Stephenson

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 9½ in.

First Issue: May 15, 1888

Last Issue: Feb. 15, 1889

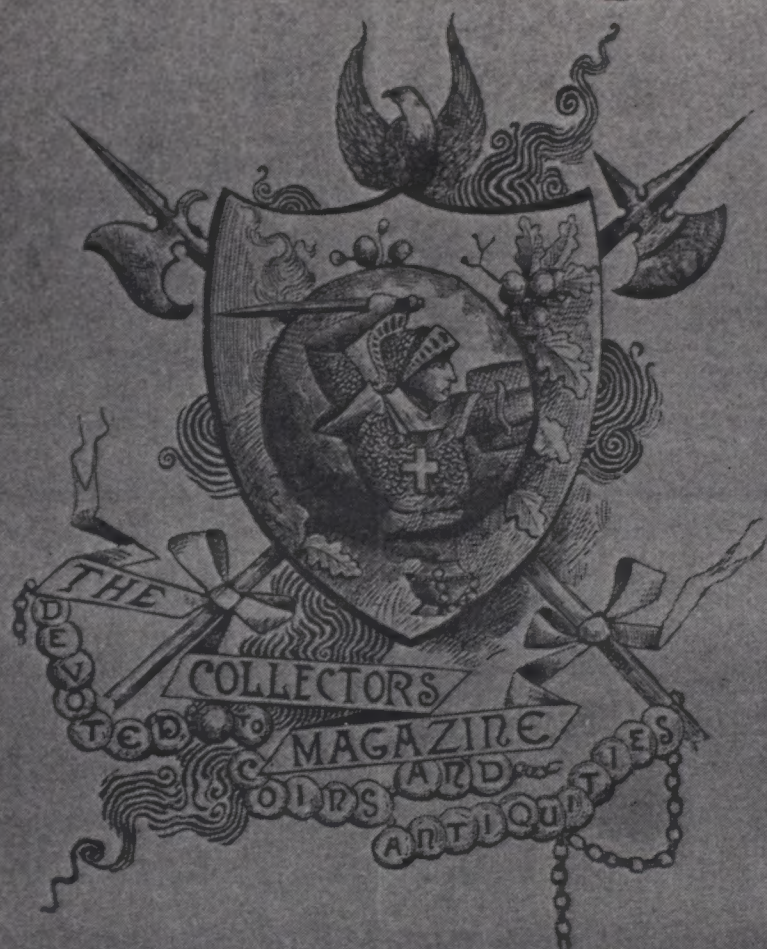
Total Issue: 4 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Subtitle:

Comments:

E of C

VOL. II No. 1



Title: The Collectors Magazine

Subtitle: Devoted to Coins and Antiquities

Address: P.O. Box 271

State: Paterson, New Jersey

Publisher: The Collectors Publishing Co.

Editor: A. Lehmann, Jr.

Format/Size: Magazine 6½ x 9

First Issue: July, 1888

Last Issue: Oct. 1888

Total Issue: Nos. 1-3

Title: Collector's Magazine, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
2	1		7	1888	12	12	50¢	—	Tan
	2		8	1888	12	12	50¢	—	Tan
	3		10	1888	12	12			

Total Issue: 3 Nos.

Comments: Previously "The American Numismatist"

THE COLLECTOR AND EXCHANGE.

Vol. I.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1888.

No. 1.

PREMIUMS GIVEN FREE FOR WRAPPERS OF BELL'S Buffalo Soap.

MASTERPIECES OF ART.

THE undersigned will deliver at their establishment, or mail to any address, four of the sweetest, prettiest and most bewitching pictures of infant loveliness in water colors, from original drawings by IDA WAUGH, the greatest of American artists.

"SUNSHINE FOR LITTLE CHILDREN," a magnificently illustrated magazine, crowded with charming pictures and exquisite stories for the little ones.

A copy of Chaplin's famous painting, entitled "Soap Bubble."

Mrs. Grover Cleveland's new picture in 14 colors.

When sending wrappers, please state the number of the premium you desire to have, and we will forward the same free of postage and without any advertisement printed on them.

No.	PREMIUMS.	No. of Wrappers.
105	"Soap Bubble."	25
106	"Sunshine."	50
107	Mrs. Cleveland's Picture.	25
108	Water-Color, "Brown Eyes."	25
109	Water-Color, "Blue Eyes."	25
110	Water-Color, "Wide-Awake."	25
111	Water-Color, "Fast Asleep."	25

R. W. BELL MFG. CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Ask your Grocer for **BELL'S BUFFALO SOAP.** Take no other.

SAVE THE WRAPPERS.

It always pleases the Ladies.

Please mention this Paper in writing Advertisers.

Title: The Collector and Exchange

Subtitle:

Address: 115 10th Street

State: Buffalo, N.Y.

Publisher: H.S. Pickett & Co.

Editor: H.S. Pickett & Co.

Format/Size: Newspaper 5¾ x 8⅞

First Issue: Aug. 1, 1888

Last Issue: Oct.-Nov. 1888

Total Issue: 5 Nos. in 1 Vol.

Title: The Collector and Exchange

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Aug. 1	1888	24	12	25c		Newsprint
	2		Sept. 1	1888	24	8	50c		Newsprint
	3		Oct. 1	1888	12	8	25c		Newsprint

Total Issue: 5 Nos. in 1 Vol.

Nos. 1-5 Aug 1 [Dec.] 1888

Nos. 4 and 5 were published with the date "Oct.-Nov. 1888" in mistake for "Nov -Dec. 1888"

Comments:

Partially Numismatics

EotC

SAMPLE COPY.


Vol. IV. No. 5

Aug., 1888.

THE COLLECTOR'S LEDGER

35 CENTS
PER YEAR

An Illustrated
Monthly.



PUBLISHED BY
The Ledger Co.

BLOOMFIELD
N.J.

Title: The Collector's Ledger

Subtitle: An Illustrated Monthly

Address:

State: Bloomfield, New Jersey

Publisher: The Ledger Co.

Editor: Alvah Davison

Format/Size: Magazine 6 1/8 x 9 1/2

First Issue: August 1888

Last Issue: March 1889

Total Issue: 8 Nos.

Subtitle: An Illustrated Monthly

Total Issue: 8 Nos. in Vol. 4

Vol. 4 No. 5 Aug. 1888 – March 1889 Nos. 33-40

Comments: 1: Formerly "The Youth's Ledger"

The American NUMISMATIST

Vol. I.

September-October 1888

No. 1.

ON COLLECTING.

This is the age of collections and the spirit of gathering together and classifying is abroad. It shows itself in the gigantic museums, the vast art and antiquarian collections and the great libraries that grace the capitals and literary centers of the world, that have become the meccas of so many pilgrims to lay.

This spirit has gathered force as it crossed the waters, and in our young republic great progress has been made. The old world and the ages of the past are yielding their tribute to us and the time will come when the country that has given, by far the greatest exposition, will have the grandest museums and collections of art.

The day is coming when the old world will study from American masterpieces when pilgrimages will be to the Occident rather than the Orient.

We have lately established in Washington, one of the largest museums on the globe. A museum, though yet in its infancy, in some departments has no equal. States vie with states in the greatness of their collections in the different fields of science and art.

Cities and public institutions feel the influence and local societies and collections are established. The enthusiasm of our youth catches the prevail-

ing spirit and the different tastes are shown in the variety of their collections.

A sign of the time most favorable, is the spirit of our youth in these matters; weak and feeble as the efforts may be, fruit will be borne in the future.

It is a hopeful sign when the youth of any land turn their attention to the making of collections; whether it be of coins, minerals, Indian relics, paper money, birds eggs, autographs, postage stamps, fossils or curios, it matters not, from any of these lines much may be learned, and the taste cultivated will invariably lead to something higher and better. The germ is there, fruit will be borne some day.

H

For variety, complexity, and innumerable of their coinage, commend us to those small principalities and powers, that were of Germany. Fifteen years ago, with a few dozen specimens we vainly thought our set was complete now, with upwards of a thousand varieties, we find we have just begun.

There is nothing you can collect that will represent so much, if properly selected, or will cost so little, if properly bought, as a variety of fifty, one or two hundred coins.

Title: American Numismatist, The (Numismatist, The)

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Monroe, Mich.

Publisher: Geo F. Heath

Editor:

Format/Size: 5 x 8" Approx.

First Issue: 9/10, 1888

Last Issue: Still being published as of today

Total Issue:

THE NUMISMATIST

Vol. 1

November-December 1888

No. 2.

CHINESE CASH.

These small copper or brass coins are the main circulating medium of the most populous nation of the earth. A people estimated to represent about one-fourth of the human race.

A coin so widely circulated demands a more than passing notice of the numismatist. They are said to have been first struck in the Third Century B.C., and with very little change, have been struck or cast down to the present time or for nearly 2200 years.

It takes about ten of these cash to equal a cent of our currency. They have a square or round hole in the center, so that they may be strung, a convenience in carrying.

Previous to the Christian Era, odd shaped pieces of metal had, it is said, passed current and some of them supposed to hail from between 2000 to 3000 B.C., when the world was young are found in our collections, but their authenticity may well be doubted.

From LE COMTE'S Journey through CHINA, published in London in 1698 the following is extracted. "The current coin is very odd. They have round copper pieces with a hole in the middle, that they may be strung, they are full of Characters; the metal is neither pure nor well hammered; and altho' they are thick, one may break them

with ones fingers if one strive; ten of these make a penny, ten of which are the tenth part of the Chinese Crown, called by the Portugese, (in the Indies) TAEI, and by themselves LEAM, which Crown amounts to six shillings two pence half penny". From this one can readily see that China is not advancing, from a numismatic standpoint, any more than from any other.

The coinage seems to be the same, yesterday, to-day and probably will be forever, the same monotonous round; and this is principally the reason that the coins of China find little favor with numismatists. It does seem a little strange, that the country that has seen the fall of Greece, that has seen the Roman Eagles rise and fall, the full and wane of the Crescent, and has stood still amidst the shocks that have shook the western world again and again, and still exists as powerful as ever; and looking at it as we may, there must be something good and, that challenges ones admiration, in a government that stands so long unchanged and unchanging amidst the wreck of centuries.

H

There are over 20 000 Swiss coins and medals in the City Museum at Winterthur, Switzerland.

Title: American Numismatist, The (Numismatist, The)

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Monroe, Mich.

Publisher: Geo F. Heath

Editor:

Format/Size: 5 x 8" Approx.

First Issue: 9/10, 1888

Last Issue: Still being published as of today

Total Issue:

Title: (Numismatist, The)

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		9/10	1888	6	4	Free	—	White
	2		11/12	1888	6	4	Free	—	White
	3		1/2	1889	6	4	10c	—	White
	4		7/8	1889	6	4	10c	—	White
	5		9/10	1889	6	4	10c	—	White
	6		11/12	1889	6	4	10c	—	White
2	1		3	1890	12	4	Free	—	White
	2		4	1890	12	4	Free	—	White
	3		4-15	1890	12	4	Free	—	White
	4		5	1890	12	4	Free	—	White
	5		12	1890	12	4	Free	—	White
	12		7	1890	12	4	Free	—	White
	7		8	1890	12	4	Free	—	White
	8		9	1890	12	4	Free	—	White
	9		10	1890	12	4	Free	—	White
	10		11	1890	12	4	Free	—	White
	11		11-15	1890	12	4	Free	—	White
	12		12	1890	12	4	Free	—	White
3	1		1-1	1891	24	4	Free	—	White
	2		1-15	1891	24	4	Free	—	White
	3/4		2-1/16	1891	24	8	50c	—	White
	5/6		3-1/15	1891	24	8	50c	—	White
	7/8		4-1/15	1891	24	8	50c	—	White
	9/10		5-1/15	1891	24	8	50c	—	White

Total Issue:

Comments: First issue named "The American Numismatist". Name changed to "The Numismatist" with Vol. 1. No. 2 (B) trying for circulation of 500 will give away 300 copies of this issue. (C) Mentions a Philatelic Supplement for No. 5. (D) Quitting the publication — will offer F.P.L. from time to time. (E) First mention of A.N.A.

Title: Numismatist, The

Subtitle: and Year Book for 1891, 1892

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
3	11/12		6-1/15	1891	24	8	50c	—	White
(A)	13/14		7-1/15	1891	24	8	50c	—	White
	15/16		8-1/15	1891	24	8	50c	—	White
	17/18		9	1891	24	8	50c	—	White
	19/20		10	1891	24	12	50c	—	White
	21/22		11	1891	12	12	50c	—	White
	23/24		12	1891	12	16	50c	—	White
(B) 4	1		1	1892	12	18	50c	—	White
(B)	2		2	1892	12	16	50c	—	White
(B)	3		3	1892	12	16	50c	—	White
(B)	4		4	1892	12	20	50c	—	White
(B)	5		5	1892	12	20	50c	—	White
(B)	6		6	1892	12	20	50c	—	White
(B) 5	1		7	1892	12	20	50c	—	White
	2		8	1892	12	16	50c	—	White
(B)	3		9	1892	12	18	50c	—	White
(C)	4		10	1892	12	26	50c	—	White
	5		11	1892	12	16	50c	—	White
(C)	6		12	1892	12	20		—	White
(B) 6	1		1	1893	12	18		—	White
(B)	2		2	1893	12	18		—	White
	3		3	1893	12	16		—	White
(F)	4		4	1893	12	16		—	White
(F)	5		5	1893	12	28		—	White

Total Issue:

Comments: (A) Nomination of officers for A.N.A. (B) Plate of Lyman Low, S.H. Chapman, Ed Frossard, Joseph Hooper, Jo S. Leroux, David Harlowe, Charles Taylor Tatman, Hercert E. Morey (C) Tables of Chinese Coins — 2 plates, plate of World's Fair Half Dollar. (D) 10 lot mail bid auction by F.J. Grenny, Brantford Ont. Canada & 16 lot by Amos J. Cowan. (E) Photo of P. Napoleon Breton, W. Kelsey Hall

Title: Numismatist, The

Subtitle: and Year Book for 1892

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
6	6		6	1893	12	16		—	White
	7		7	1893	12	16		—	White
[G]	8		8	1893	12	12		—	White
	9		9	1893	12	8		—	White
	10		10	1893	12	8		—	White
	11		11	1893	12	12		—	White
[H]	12		12	1893	12	16	50¢	—	White
7	1		1	1894	12	18	\$1.00	—	Blue
	2		2	1894	12	20	\$1.00	—	Blue
	3		3	1894	12	30	\$1.00	—	Blue
	4		4	1894	12	26	\$1.00	—	Blue
	5		5	1894	12	28	\$1.00	—	Blue
	6		6	1894	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
	7		7	1894	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
[I]	8		8	1894	12	36	\$1.00	—	Blue
[J]	9		9	1894	12	46	\$1.00	—	Blue
	10		10	1894	12	28	\$1.00	—	Blue
	11		11	1894	12	30	\$1.00	—	Blue
[K]	12		12	1894	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
[L] 8	1		1	1895	12	40	\$1.00	—	Green
[M]	2		2	1895	12	30	\$1.00	—	Green
[N]	3		3	1895	12	38	\$1.00	—	Green
[O]	4		4	1895	12	32	\$1.00	—	Green
[P]	5		5	1895	12	36	\$1.00	—	Green

Total Issue: 66 Nos. in 6 Vols.

[F] 42 lot mail auction by Dr. Geo. F. Heath, 88 lot mail bid sale by Dr. Heath. [G] 4 page callot also inserted for August 1893 Convention. [H] 47 lot mail bid sale by A.N.A. members. [I] Plate of J.A. Brudin. [J] Plate — Philip Whiteway. [K] Plate — Lyman Low. [L] Plate — Trenton Battle Medal. [M] Plate — Dr. A.L. Fisher. [N] Plate — Zearing Lincoln & Columbus Medal. [O] Plate — Siamese Porcelain Coins. [P] Plate — Ed Frossard.

Title: Numismatist, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
8	6		6	1895	12	42	\$1.00	—	Green
	7		7	1895	12	34	\$1.00	—	Green
	8		8	1895	12	44	\$1.00	—	Green
	9		9	1895	12	42	\$1.00	—	Green
	10		10	1895	12	34	\$1.00	—	Green
	11		11	1895	12	32	\$1.00	—	Green
	12		12	1895	12	32	\$1.00	—	Green
9	1		1	1896	12	44	\$1.00	—	Grey
	2		2	1896	12	16	\$1.00	—	Green
	3		3	1896	12	34	\$1.00	—	Green
	4		4	1896	12	34	\$1.00	—	Green
	5		5	1896	12	34	\$1.00	—	Green
	6		6	1896	12	36	\$1.00	—	Green
	7		7	1896	12	30	\$1.00	—	Green
	8		8	1896	12	32	\$1.00	—	Green
	9		9	1896	12	36	\$1.00	—	Green
	10/12		12	1896	12	48	\$1.00	—	Green
10	1		1	1897	12	34	\$1.00	—	Green
	2		2	1897	12	24	\$1.00	—	Green
	3		3	1897	12	32	\$1.00	—	Green
	4/5		4/5	1897	12	38	\$1.00	—	Green
	6/7		6/7	1897	12	24	\$1.00	—	Green
	8		8	1897	12	24	\$1.00	—	Green
	9/10		9/10	1897	12	36	\$1.00	—	Green

Total Issue:

Comments: [A] Plate — S.H. Chapman. [B] Plate — Augustus George Heaton. [C] Plate — Coinage of Greeks. [D] Plate — Lucy May Heath. [E] Plate — H.R. Storer, A.M., M.D. [F] Plate — D.F. Howarth. [G] Plate — Grant, Lee Douglas Medal. [H] Plates — Coins of Republican Rome. [I] Plate — Condor Tokens. [J] Auction by J.E. Handshaw's 14th — Believe this is first mail bid sale in "Numismatist" since G. Heath's and A.N.A. members in 1893. [K] Plate — Henry Chapman, Jr. [L] Plate — Lorin G. Parmelee. [M] Plate — Columbian Award Medal. [N] Plate — Coins Parmelee Coll. [O] Plate — Major Adam Smith.

Title: Numismatist, The

Subtitle:

Volume	Na.	Whole Na.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
10	11/12		11/12	1897	12	20	\$1.00	—	Green
11	1		1	1898	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
	2		2	1898	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
(A)	3		3	1898	12	34	\$1.00	—	Blue
	4		4	1898	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
	5		5	1898	12	24	\$1.00	—	Blue
	6		6	1898	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
	7		7	1898	12	20	\$1.00	—	Grey
	8		8	1898	12	16	\$1.00	—	Blue
	9		9	1898	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
	10		10	1898	12	24	\$1.00	—	Blue
	11		11	1898	12	16	\$1.00	—	Blue
	12		12	1898	12	16	\$1.00	—	Blue
(B) 12	1		1	1899	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
	2		2	1899	12	24	\$1.00	—	Blue
(C)	3		3	1899	12	34	\$1.00	—	Blue
	4		4	1899	12	24	\$1.00	—	Blue
	5		5	1899	12	24	\$1.00	—	Blue
	6		6	1899	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
(D)	7		7	1899	12	24	\$1.00	—	Blue
	8		8	1899	12	16	\$1.00	—	Blue
	9		9	1899	12	24	\$1.00	—	Blue
	10		10	1899	12	16	\$1.00	—	Blue
	11		11	1899	12	24	\$1.00	—	Blue

Total Issue:

Comments: (A) Plate — Geo. F. Heath. (B) Plate — Chas. J. Rodgers. (C) Plate — James Kirkwood. (D) 107 Lot mail bid sale of Mrs. Mary Orr Mills 8-12-1899 by Dr. Heath.

Title: Numismatist, The

Subtitle:

Volume	Na	Whole Na	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
12	12		12	1899	12	24	\$1.00	—	Blue
From 1900 (Volume 13) through 1906 (Volume 19) — All 12 issues per volume									
20	1		1	1907	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
	2		2	1907	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
	3		3	1907	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
	4		4	1907	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
	5/6		5/6	1907	12	48	\$1.00	—	Blue
	7		7	1907	12	36	\$1.00	—	Blue
	8		8	1907	12	38	\$1.00	—	Blue
	9		9	1907	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
	10/11		10/11	1907	12	44	\$1.00	—	Blue
	12		12	1907	12	44	\$1.00	—	Blue
21	1		1	1908	12	36	\$1.00	—	Gray
	2		2	1908	12	36	\$1.00	—	Gray
	3		3	1908	12	32	\$1.00	—	Gray
	4		4	1908	12	32	\$1.00	—	Gray
	5		5	1908	12	32	\$1.00	—	Gray
	6		6	1908	12	32	\$1.00	—	Gray
	7		7	1908	12	32	\$1.00	—	Gray
	8		8	1908	12	40	\$1.00	—	Blue
	9		9	1908	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue
	10/11		10/11	1908	12	72	\$1.00	—	Blue
[A]	12		12	1908	12	32	\$1.00	—	Blue

Total Issue:

Comments: [A] Mail bid sale by Howland Wood of Dr. George F. Heath 1-15-1909

Title: Numismatist, The

Subtitle:

Volume	Na	Whole Na	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
22	1		1	1909	12	32	\$1.00	—	Yellow
	2		2	1909	12	32	\$1.00	—	Yellow
	3		3	1909	12	32	\$1.00	—	Yellow
	4		4	1909	12	32	\$1.00	—	Yellow
	5		5	1909	12	32	\$1.00	—	Yellow
	6		6	1909	12	32	\$1.00	—	Yellow
	7		7	1909	12	32	\$1.00	—	Yellow
(A)	8		8	1909	12	32 ¹	\$1.00	—	Yellow
	9/10		9/10	1909	12	40	\$1.00	—	Yellow
	11		11	1909	12	32	\$1.00	—	Yellow
	12		12	1909	12	32	\$1.00	—	Yellow
23	1		1	1910	12	32	\$1.00	—	Tan
	2		2	1910	12	32	\$1.00	—	Tan
	3		3	1910	12	32	\$1.00	—	Tan
	4		4	1910	12	32	\$1.00	—	Tan
	5		5	1910	12	32	\$1.00	—	Tan
	6		6	1910	12	32	\$1.00	—	Tan
	7		7	1910	12	32	\$1.00	—	Tan
	8		8	1910	12	32	\$1.00	—	Tan
	9		9	1910	12	32	\$1.00	—	Tan

After this Volume Number 23, I believe all volumes continue with 12 numbers to the present time today.

Total Issue:

Comments: (A) 4 page supplement "The A.N.A. Campaign and it's Question" The association defiled and defied —
by Farran Zerbe [see Q. David Bowers Centennial Book for explanation].

THE CURIOSITY COLLECTOR.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF COLLECTORS.

VOL I

South Amboy, N. J., Feb. 1, 1889.

No. 3

Strange, Isn't It?

[By Guy W. Green.]

Tho' goats will stand abusing,
(At least they hold their own;)
If 'gainst the festive bee we run,
(We're pretty sure to groan;)

When with our long eared friend we
fool,
His mule-ship often kicks,
But stamps submit and keep their
peace,
Tho' ev'ry day they're licked.

Stamp Collectors.

[By Samoa.]

Why do we collect stamps? This is a question that has often occurred to me, and I think this is a subject that could be made very interesting to all Philatelist.

For my part, I take no interest in reprints nor counterfeits, neither do I care for unused stamps. They have no history connected with them, they have never performed the duty which they were designed for.

A collection of unused stamps, of course, make a much nicer appearance when they are nicely arranged in an album or upon cards or sheets, and they also show a face value, but then, are they of any more real value as a collection, than used stamps which have performed their mission.

I think a GOOD PLAIN POST-PAID stamp much more preferable to a good collection than any other. I prize one which I remove from the original envelope much more than any others which fall into my hands.

The address has a fascinating interest to me, and call to my mind the question; What kind of a message did this stamp prepay to the receiver? Was it some kind message from an anxious mother to her wandering son? Was it a token of love and esteem from an absent husband to his loving wife? And when I have found a deep black border on the envelope, I have thought of the sad message which once was enclosed within its folds, and of the trembling hands which had broken the seal, well knowing that sad news had been brought to them.

Thus, the little stamp performed its mission.

These are the reasons why I collect stamps. Not for the value they represent, but for the service they have done. As for reprints, I think they should go, as they do not represent any real value, neither have they done service. Let us consign them with all counterfeits to the flames and thus rid ourselves of their presence and all further discussion upon their merits or demerits.

Title: Curiosity Collector, The

Subtitle: A monthly journal devoted to the
interest of collectors

Address:

State: South Amboy, N.J.

Publisher: J.D. Bartlett

Editor:

Format/Size: 8° 8¾ in.

First Issue: Dec. 1, 1888

Last Issue: May 1892

Total Issue: 28 Nos in 3 Vols.

Title: Curiosity Collector, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1								
	2								
	3		2	1889	12	6	25c		White
	4		3	1889	12	6	25c		White
	5		4	1889	12	6	25c		White
	6								
	7		6	1889	12	6	25c		White
	8								
	9		8	1889	12	6	25c		White
	10		9	1889	12	6	25c		White
	11		10	1889	12	6		1300	White
	12								

(1)

Total Issue:

Comments: (1) Becomes a monthly Stamp Journal
Partly Numismatic

EASTERN PRESS.

Vol. 1.

Wilmington, Del., April, 1889.

No. 5.

Written Especially for EASTERN PRESS.

The Coinage of the Ancient Nations Until 281, B. C.

BY S. OPPENHEIMER.

"PART I."

Numismatics is the science which treats of coins and medals. A coin is a piece of metal of a fixed weight stamped by authority of government, and employed as a circulating medium. A medal is a piece struck to commemorate an event. The study of numismatics has an important bearing on history. Coins have been the means of ascertaining the names of forgotten countries and cities, their position, their chronology, the succession of their kings, their usages, civil, military, and religious, and the style of their art. On their respective coins we can look on undoubted and accurate representations of Mithridates, Julius Caesar, Augustus, Nero, Caracalla, and read their characters and features. The metals which have generally been used for coinage are gold, silver, and copper. In each class is comprised the alloy occasionally substituted for it, as electrum (an alloy of gold and silver) for gold, billon for silver, bronze for copper, and potin (an alloy softer than billon) for silver and copper. The side of a coin which bears the most important device or inscription is called the obverse, the other side the reverse. The words of letters on a coin are called its inscriptions; an inscription surrounding the border is called the legend. When the lower part of the reverse is distinctly separ-

ated from the main device, it is called the exergue, and often bears a secondary inscription, with the date or place of mintage. The field is the space on the surface of the coin unoccupied by the principal device or description. The use of coined money cannot be traced further back than the 9th century B. C. Money, however, as a medium of exchange, existed much earlier, and when of metal by weight, no piece being adjusted to any precise weight, and all money being weighed when exchanged. Early metallic money was in the form of bars, spikes, and rings; the ring money could be opened, closed, and linked in a chain for convenience of carriage. The Lydians were supposed to have been the first people who used coined money, about 700 or 800 years before the Christian era; and their example was soon after followed by the different states of Greece, the earliest Greek coins being those of Aegina. In its earliest stages the process of coining consisted in placing a lump of metal of a fixed weight, and approaching to a globular form, over a die, on which was engraved the religious or national symbol to be impressed. The impression was a guarantee of the weight of the piece. From the nature of the process, the earliest coins had a lumpy appearance, and on their reverse was a rough, irregular, hollow square, corresponding to a similar square on the punch, devised for the purpose of keeping the coin steady when struck by the coining hammer. The original coins of Asia Minor were of gold, those of Greece, of silver. The earliest coins bear emblems of a sacred character,

Title: Eastern Press

Subtitle:

Address: 805 Shipley Street

State: Wilmington, Del.

Publisher: W.H. Speck

Editor: W.H. Speck

Format/Size: Newspaper 6 x 8½

First Issue: Dec. 1888

Last Issue: May 1889

Total Issue: Nos. 1-6

Title: Eastern Press

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
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1

5

April

1889

12

8

10c

1,500

Newsprint

Total Issue: 6 Nos. in 1 Vol.

Vol. 1 Dec. 1888-May 1889 Nos. 1-6

Comments: Official organ of the G.H. Philatelic Association of Pottsville, Pa.

Continued as "Eastern Collector"

Partially Numismatics

EotC

Vol. 1.

January, 1890.

No. 1.

• T.H.E. •
P rogressive •
• Philatelist.

A MAGAZINE

Devoted to the Interests of Stamp and Coin Collectors.



PUBLISHED
QUARTERLY,
BY
THE • STAMP • AND • COIN • EXCHANGE,

MERRIMACK, SAUK CO., WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YEAR.

Entered at the Post Office at Merrimack, Wisconsin, as Second-Class Matter.

Title: Progressive Philatelist, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Merrimack, Wis

Publisher: Stamp and Coin Exchange, The

Editor:

Format/Size: 8° 10 in.

First Issue: Jan. 1890

Last Issue: Jan. 1890

Total Issue: 1 No.

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments:

NEW · SERIES.

MASON'S

COIN COLLECTORS' MAGAZINE

AND PRICE CURRENT.



June,

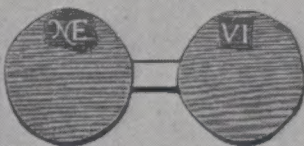
1890.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM
IN ADVANCE.

SINGLE COPIES
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

VOL. XIII.

No. 1.



PUBLISHED BY

MASON & CO., 26 Exchange St., BOSTON, MASS.

Title: New Series Mason's Coin Collectors
Magazine and Price Current

Subtitle:

Address: 26 Exchange Street

State: Boston, Massachusetts

Publisher: A.F. Mason & Co.

Editor: E. Locke Mason

Format/Size: Magazine 6³/₈ x 9³/₄

First Issue: June 1890

Last Issue:

Total Issue:



Title: Mason's Coin Collectors Magazine

Subtitle: And Coin Price Current

Address: 111 Juniper St.

State: Philadelphia, PA

Publisher: A.F. Mason & Co.

Editor: E. Locke Mason

Format/Size:

First Issue: Dec. 1890

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: Unknown

Title: New Series Mason's Coin Collectors
Magazine and Price Current

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
13	1		June	1890	Occas.	20	\$1	—	Yellow
	2		Sept.	1890	Occas.	12	\$1	—	Red
(1)	3		Dec.	1890	Occas.	12	\$1	—	Pink

Total Issue: Unknown

Comments: Moved to 111 Juniper Street, Philadelphia, PA.

The Collector.

Vol. 1. New Chester, Pa., Sept., 1890. No. 1.

FOR THE COLLECTOR.

A Popular Pursuit.

There are, on a low estimate, ten thousand active collectors of coins and medals in the United States and Canada, who have cabinets that represent intrinsic value. There are some collections which are valued at from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

Our principal cities have Societies devoted to numismatics, antiquities and mineralogy. In fact, collecting has become quite an amusement.

It cannot be said that coins possess less interest than other objects of curious research, for they lead to a knowledge of history, art, etc., which cannot well be obtained otherwise. There is a prominent numismatist of Chicago, Geo. P. Avery, who has an extensive collection of American and foreign coins, he accumu-

Title: Collector, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: New Chester, PA

Publisher: The Collector Publishing Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: 32°

First Issue: July 1890

Last Issue: June 1895

Total Issue: 51 Nos. in 5 Vols.

Title: Collector, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		7	1890					
	2		8	1890					
	3		9	1890	12	8	15c		White
	4		10	1890	12	8	15c		White
	5		11	1890	12	8	15c		White
	6		12	1890	12	12	15c	2200	Buff
	7		1	1891	12	12	10c		Buff
	8		2	1891	12	8	10c		White
	9		3	1891	12	12	10c		Yellow
	10		4	1891	12	12	10c		Yellow
2	11		10	1891					
	12		11	1891					
	13		12	1891					
	14		1	1892					
	15		2	1892					
	16		3	1892					
	17		4	1892					
	18		5	1892					
	19		6	1892					
	20		7	1892					
	21		8	1892					

Total Issue:

Comments:

Title: Collector, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
2	22		9	1892					
3	23		10	1892					
	24		11	1892					
	25		12	1892					
	26		1	1893					
	27		2	1893					
	28		3	1893					
	29		4	1893					
	30		5	1893					
	31		6	1893					
	32		7	1893					
	33		8	1893					
	34		9	1893					
4	35		10	1893					
	36		11	1893					
	37		12	1893					
	38		1	1894					
	39		2	1894					
	40		3	1894					
	41		4	1894					
	42		5	1894					

Total Issue:

Comments:

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Youths Exchange, The

Subtitle: Devoted to Stamp, Coin and Literature Exchange

Address:

State: Federalsburg, Maryland

Publisher: J.W. Stowell

Editor:

Format/Size: 24°. 5 in.

First Issue: July 1890

Last Issue: Sept. 1890

Total Issue: 3 Nos.

Have not seen

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: As Listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

(*) Continued as "National Exchange"

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: National Exchange

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Federalsburg, MD

Publisher: J.W. Stowell

Editor:

Format/Size: 8° 8, pv.

First Issue: Oct. 1890

Last Issue: July 1891

Total Issue: 8 Nos.

— Have Not Seen —

Title: National Exchange

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
[1]									
	4		10	1890				—	
	5		11	1890				—	
	6		12	1890				—	
	7		1	1891				—	
	8		2	1891				—	
	9		3	1891				—	
	10		4	1891				—	
	12		6/7	1891				—	

Total Issue: 8 Nos.

Comments: As listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

[1] Previously "Youths Exchange, The"

SAMPLE COPY.

VOL. 1.

NO. 2.

THE
SPY GLASS.

A MAGAZINE FOR COLLECTORS.

Official Organ,
The Galveston Philatelic Association.

OCTOBER 1891.

ROY F. GREENE,
PUBLISHER.

Arkansas City,

Kansas

Title: The Spy Glass

Subtitle: A Magazine for Collectors

Address:

State: Arkansas City, Kansas

Publisher: Roy F. Greene

Editor: Roy F. Greene

Format/Size: Magazine 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{8}$

First Issue: Sept. 1891

Last Issue: Nov. 1891

Total Issue: Nos. 1-3

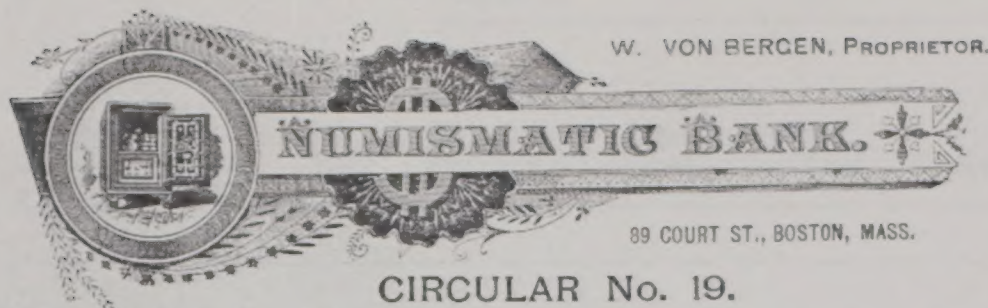
Subtitle: A Magazine for Collectors

[illegible]

Vol. 1 Sept. 1891-Nov. 1891 Nos. 1-3

Partially Numismatics

EotC



W. VON BERGEN, PROPRIETOR.

NUMISMATIC BANK.

89 COURT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

CIRCULAR No. 19.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Rare AMERICAN and FOREIGN COINS, Fractional Currency, Colonial, Continental and Confederate Bills.

Collections Catalogued and Sold at Auction.

Money advanced on good collections.

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN COINS furnished for Museums or Private Collections.

All goods sold by us are warranted genuine, and can be returned if not satisfactory.

Money sent for goods which are not in stock returned by next mail.

All goods sent to us and accepted are paid for within twenty-four hours.

Any kind of Book or Journal treating on Coins, Banking and Commerce furnished at Publisher's lowest cash price.

American and European Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission, etc., etc.

The past year has been the most active ever experienced in the rare coin business; more coins have been collected and sold lately than during the last ten years. The reason for the general interest taken in coin collecting is probably chiefly due to the publication of the book, "The Rare Coins of America," of which five editions have been sold. It is the only work ever published that gives the true value of rare coins, and is in no way to be compared with the ten-cent coin guides issued by novelty dealers, who offer \$5.00 to \$10.00 for coins for which we pay \$500 to \$900.

The largest number of Coins, Medals and Scripts sold recently by individual collectors, are: *Thomas Cleneay*, 7,969; *R. C. Davis*, 7,368; *L. Parmelee*, 2,287. Complete list and premiums paid for each coin can be examined at our office. One collector sold in three days 116 copper coins for \$6.915; 29 silver coins for \$4.713; 4 gold coins for \$1.760; and others have done nearly as well.

Through extensive advertising and square dealing we have now established the largest business of this kind in the world. We can pay the highest prices because we have the capital to hold coins till we get our price.

We want a special representative in any town having over 1,000 inhabitants. If you want the monopoly of a new business in a new field do not delay. No special education required. P. T. Barnum, Jay Gould, John Wanamaker, with hundreds of others, never went to college, but engaged in some business and worked their way up to the top. We have done the same, and you have the same chance now.

As to our reliability see "American Bank Reporter," an *American Banker*, February 8, 1890, page 17, published at 27 Park Place, New York.

The Following are the Highest Prices Paid for Single Specimens of Rare American Coins

1¢ Cents.....	\$110	Gold 5 ".....	\$900	Kentucky Cents.....	\$30
2¢ Cents.....	210	" 10 ".....	52	Vermont ".....	19
Half Dimes.....	204	N. Y. Doubloons.....	450	Confederation ".....	100
Dimes.....	85	Maryland Pennies.....	350	Washington ".....	152
Quarter Dollars.....	370	New Jersey Cents.....	212	Philadelphia Shillings, 18	
Half ".....	220	New York ".....	150	Virginia ".....	101
Silver ".....	370	Connecticut ".....	140	Maryland ".....	64
Gold ".....	18	Massachusetts ".....	47	Massachusetts ".....	210
" 2½ ".....	61	Carolina ".....	110	Semmer Islands ".....	90
" 3 ".....	51				

Highest price paid for a set of four Silver Coins—\$1,350. On foreign coins the English takes the lead. At a recent coin sale at Bristol, England, some very rare coins were sold at—

Charles II. Crown, \$1.775	Oliver Cromwell 50	Ethelbald Penny.....	\$130
Edward VI. Sovereign.....	Shilling.....	Eduard of York Penny.....	90
525	585	Egbert Penny.....	50

Title: Numismatic Bank

Subtitle:

Address: 89 Court Street

State: Boston, Massachusetts

Publisher: W. Von Bergen

Editor:

Format/Size: Journal 8 x 11

First Issue: Unknown

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: Unknown

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Total Issue: Unknown

Comments: This Circular contains prices paid for coins and advertisements for the sixth edition of W. Von Bergen's "Rare Coins of America Book."

The Coin Collector's Journal.

A Monthly Journal For

COIN AND STAMP COLLECTORS'.

EDITED BY

C. H. TRASK,

Member of the American Numismatics Association.

ORGAN IN FACTO.

PUBLISHED BY

The C. H. Trask Stamp and Publishing Company

Middlebury, Conn., U. S. A.

Entered at Middlebury, Conn., Post Office, Aug. 9th, 1892, as Second Class
Mail Matter.

Ames
Jernese

Title: The Coin Collector's Journal

Subtitle: A Monthly Journal For Coin And Stamp Collectors

Address:

State: Middlebury, Connecticut

Publisher: C.H. Trask Stamp and Publishing Company

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 5½ x 8

First Issue: January 15, 1892

Last Issue: April 1893

Total Issue: 9 Nos. in 1 Vol.

Subtitle: A Monthly Journal For Coin And Stamp Collectors

[illegible]

Number 1 is dated in error "1891", No. 4 is dated in error July and No. 5 "June" and Nos. 6 and 7 were published together.

Comments:

THE
COIN & STAMP.

JANUARY, 1892.

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO NUMISMATICS
AND PHILATELY.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER ANNUM.

Address all communications to:
DR. J. B. BREEDING,
231 East Houston Street,
San Antonio, Texas.

1891.
John Routledge, Book and Job Printer,
1615 West Commerce Street,
San Antonio, Tex.

Title: The Coin & Stamp

Subtitle: Devoted Exclusively To Numismatics And Philately

Address: 231 East Houston Street

State: San Antonio, Texas

Publisher: Official organ of Alamo City Philatelic Society

Editor: Dr. J.B. Breeding

Format/Size: Magazine 5¾ x 8½

First Issue: January, 1892

Last Issue: February, 1892

Total Issue: Nos. 1-2

Subtitle: Devoted Exclusively To Numismatics And Philately

[illegible]

Vol. 1 Jan. 1892-Feb. 1892 Nos. 1-2

Comments:

Complete



Cabinet AND Album

*A Monthly Journal
Devoted to the interests
of Numismatics and
Philately. ♦ ♦ ♦*

VOL. 1.

DECEMBER, 1893.

NO. 2-A.

INTRODUCTION.

After a lapse of two months we again make our appearance, and, while we wish to make no promises regarding the future, we trust that we shall have no more delays. During the past two months our business has been such that it has been impossible for us to do anything toward getting out the paper. We have decided to continue as strictly a trade paper and shall send it free to all who wish it. Though only a trade paper we desire to make it valuable to every collector of stamps, coins or medals, and from time to time hope to have special articles from prominent collectors of these branches. We shall also publish prices realized at latest Auction sales and in every way try and keep our readers posted on the latest news of interest.

JUST OUT.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s 34th edition stamp catalogue. Every collector should have one. Price 50 cents post paid.

ALSO, Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s 11th edition International Stamp Album. This is the finest album ever published, presenting NEW IDEAS. To see it is to buy it.

We are the Chicago Agents for the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. of New York, and keep in stock a full supply of their celebrated Albums, Catalogues, Stamp Packets, Flags, Kings, Coat of Arms of the World, Stamp sets, Coins, Stamp literature etc. Orders for the above goods will receive prompt attention.

Send for 52 page catalogue. FREE.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s 27th edition catalogue of Gold and Silver Coins of the World now out. A valuable help to coin collectors. Price 50 cents postpaid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On December 1st, Mr. Wm. Rowley, who has for so long a time had charge of our stamp department, became a partner in this firm and in the future the management of our entire business will be in his hands. The name of the firm is now FLETCHER, ROWLEY & Co. and all communications should be so addressed.

Collectors visiting Chicago are invited to make our store their headquarters. They will always be welcome.

SPECIAL COIN SALE.

United States.	
1793 U. S. cent Very Good.	\$ 2.50
1794 " " " Fine.	5.00
1804 " " " "	15.00
1855 " Pattern Cent Piece.	5.50
1850 Pattern 3 Cent Piece Liberty Cap. Rare.	3.50
1800 " Cent Fine.	1.50
1895 5 Dollar Gold Piece, Fine.	8.00
Columbian 2 Dollar.	1.50
" 1 "	1.50
Foreign.	
Newfoundland 2 Dollar Gold Piece.	3.00
Japanese 4 Kōang silver. 2½ by 1½ inches. Very scarce.	8.00
Swedish Plate Money. 4 Daler 1747.	
Copper, 3½ by 3½. Very scarce.	4.00
Plus VII 1 Scudo. Fine.	3.00
Benedict XIV 1 Scudo. Good.	3.00
Maximilian Dollar. Good.	1.75
Japanese Yen. Very Good.	2.00
Legion of Honor. Medal France.	
Henry IV.	12.00

The 17th edition catalogue of Copper and Nickel coins of the World now out. Price 50 cents Postpaid.

Premium Coin List giving value of all U. S. coins worth more than face. Price 10 cents. By mail 15 cents.

Title: Cabinet and Album

Subtitle: A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Interests of
Numismatics and Philately

Address:

State: Chicago, IL

Publisher: Wm. A. Fletcher & Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: 8° 9 in.

First Issue: Mar., 1892

Last Issue: Dec., 1893

Total Issue: 3 Nos.

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments:

NUMISMATIC NEWS.

PUBLISHED BY CHAS. STEIGERWALT, LANCASTER, PA.

NO. 1, MARCH, 1895.

THE OLD COIN JOURNAL.

In issuing the first number of NUMISMATIC NEWS no pretence is made of a regular issue, and copies will be sent gratuitously to all our friends. The old Coin Journal was established on a subscription basis, but after a rather precarious existence extending over six years was finally abandoned as unprofitable. The first issue appeared in April, 1878, as a four page monthly at 10 cents per year. Our first attempt was neatly printed, but rather crude in regard to matter. The May and June numbers were combined, and after issuing these two numbers, we became disgusted with numismatic journalism, and retired for about a year. During 1879, the publication was resumed, and the first number of the second series issued for June and July, 1879. It was a ten-column four-page paper, issued bi-monthly at 25 cents per year. The two following issues, Aug. and Sept., Nov. and Dec., were all the same size, but in the beginning of 1880 the size was doubled, making a three-column four-page paper. The next issue, No. 5, was increased to eight pages and made a quarterly. The second volume commenced Dec., 1880, and the third volume Jan., 1882. The second number of this volume was not issued until July, and then publication in newspaper form was abandoned.

In July, 1883, a third series in the form of a magazine was started as a bi-monthly. It survived one volume of six issues, the last appearing as "May-July, 1884." Lack of support as well as great other business caused its final abandonment.

The Numismatist.

This magazine, published by Dr. Geo. T. Hatch, Monroe, Mich., as a monthly at \$1 per year, is heartily recommended to our readers. The January number just received commences Vol. VIII., and is replete with interesting matter. "A Testum," signed by three coin firms, is a rather sure and unambiguous attack on President Heston, which he answers very skillfully. The concluding portion in relation to the late encounter between two New York dealers at a recent coin sale is very amusing. The Numismatist is the official organ of the American Numismatic Association.

Death of O. W. Page.

We are pained to announce the death of O. W. Page, Sec'y of the A. N. A., at Waltham, Mass., on Dec. 27, 1894. He was an enthusiastic numismatist, and one whose loss will be deeply felt by his collecting friends.

Archæology and Curios.

A catalogue of Archæological specimens and general curios will soon be issued and forwarded to all names on our list. Among the attractive items that will be included are a large and valuable Egyptian idol of the nineteenth dynasty found at Thebes, large Mexican idol, Pompeian bronzes, old Peruvian pottery, rare Indian stone implements, including pipes, ceremonial stones, etc.

Autographs and Books.

A catalogue of rare "Autographs" to the value of nearly \$5,000 has lately been issued. The collection includes nearly all the Presidents, among them a number of letters of Washington, also signers of the Declaration, and other prominent

Americans. Catalogues will be sent on application only.

Two catalogues of Books relating to early America, early American imprints, books with portraits of Washington, old almanacs, etc., have been issued, and will also be sent, but only on application.

Stamps.

For a year a stamp department has been added to our business, and been fairly successful. Ten years ago the entire stamp stock of John W. Hazzitt was bought at sheriff's sale, and lately additional stock has been added. Many rare and desirable stamps are on hand, and collectors will find their wants carefully attended to by the manager of that department, W. H. Weichans, 404 N. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa., to whom all letters pertaining to stamps should be addressed.

To give our readers some idea of the class of stamps we carry in stock, a few items are selected at random:

UNITED STATES.

1845 New York. 5 cents, black, slightly damaged. 4.00.
1847 5 cents, brown (Franklin), on original envelope. 75.
Pair of same on original envelope. 1.75.
1861 30 cents (Franklin). Strip of 8 unused. 12.00.
1868 1 cent, black (Jackson). 15.
1868 10 cents, green (Washington). 9213. Un used. 80.
1870 30 cents, blue and carmine (Agassiz). 50.
1 Cent. Newspaper. 12.
3 Cents. " 45.
30 Cents, elzel. Postage due (catalogued \$2). 35.
12 Cents. Interior Dept. 15.
3 Cents. Justice " 45.
1 Cent. Navy " 13.
5 Cents. Navy " 35.
7 Cents. Treasury " 1.10.
Registered Letter (green) on envelope. 25.
Envelopes: 1870. 7 cents on amber, unused. 85.
1874 10 cents. Die 3 on white, entire, unused. 40.
1874 Same on amber, entire, unused. 40.
1882 5 cents (Garfield) on white, entire, unused. 15.
1882 Same on amber, entire, unused. 15.
Triangular Caps of Good Hope. 1 p., carmine. 15.
Sims. 4 p., blue. 20.
Same. 6 p., lilac. 75.
Same. 1 sh., green. 275.

AUCTION SALES.

That portion of the article published in the November Numismatist respecting auction sales which refers to dealers and their methods, has caused considerable comment. President Heston is a genial, good-natured gentleman, who would not intentionally do injustice to any person; but while his conclusions may have been drawn from some personal experience, the number of cataloguers is so small that all rest under suspicion until the offender is named. He has informed the writer that he did not refer to him, all transactions in this direction being perfectly satisfactory, and the writer emphatically asserts, that no practices of the nature described have ever been practiced by him.

While not admitting some of the business methods of contemporary cataloguers, it is doubtful if any, now in business, would make a practice of methods that would soon bring them into dis-

repute. Pretending not to receive bids or their too late arrival is not the trouble; carelessness or delay on the part of the collector is the cause of non-arrival, and a far more reasonable one. Sending an inferior coin and representing it as the piece purchased would be an indicative offense, and if President Heston knows of any dealer guilty of such practice, he should not hesitate to name him.

The dealer is far more likely to be the injured party than the collector. The latter, if he feels duped at anything, can soon terminate his transactions with that particular person; but the dealer may have from 50 to 100 bidders whose honesty, gentlemanliness and business ideas he can in many cases only guess at, and while nearly all are perfect gentlemen in every respect, there are sure to be a few who are either dishonest, unbusinesslike or crummy. At nearly every sale one or more of this class are encountered, and very often where least expected. A few instances will illustrate.

At our sale last June, a minister of the gospel in a Western State secured two lots. Owing to our summer trip no special effort was made to secure a remittance until our sending statement in September, he wrote that as he had received no bill (one was sent him) he thought they were a present. He neglected to state why if he had so supposed he had not even acknowledged receipt, to say nothing of sending thanks for same. When he found he had to pay for them, which he evidently did not desire to do then, he tried to pretend they were not satisfactory and returned them, nearly three months after the sale, and wanted a prominent presentation of five per cent. to pass upon their condition. As the whole transaction only involved \$7, we declined any such nonsense, and gladly crossed his name off our list. At another sale a collector bid and secured some half dozen lots, and then calmly returned them because he wanted to sell them to a man who had quit collecting since he sent his bids. The intentionally dishonest man can usually be skillfully handled, but what can be done with cranks like the above who will not obey or cannot understand the simplest ideas of business?

Some collectors, after receiving catalogues, become imbued with a desire to purchase, send their bids, and then in the few weeks intervening before sale change their minds, see something they want more, don't have or don't care to spend the amount of their purchases at the sale, and then use every method at their command to avoid taking their goods. We had one customer who went so far as to declare he had never bid, and when his letter concerning his bids was forwarded as proof, he destroyed it and refused to answer further communications.

Collectors, however, as a rule are prompt, honest, business men, and the other class are exceptional. Their sociality and politeness are far above the average, as it takes brains to make a good collector, and the other qualities go with them. Dealers are only too glad to make every effort to retain trade of this class by the strictest honesty and most careful attention. It is those who are tricky and dishonest themselves who make nearly all the complaints against dealers, particularly when failed in some would be shrewd scheme of their own concoction.

COIN ITEMS.

At a recent sale it was stated that three 1793 clover-leaf cents were in existence. This is incorrect, as only two are known. The Haines specimen, and the poorest of the two, sold for \$120. The Parmelee piece, far superior in con-

Title: Numismatic News

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Publisher: Chas Steigerwalt

Editor:

Format/Size: Newspaper 9 3/4 x 12 1/2

First Issue: March 1895

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: Unknown

Title: Numismatic News

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
	1		March	1895	Ocass.	8	Free		Newsprint
	3		Sept.	1895	Ocass.	8	Free		Newsprint
(2)	4		Feb.	1896	Ocass.	4	Free		Newsprint

Total Issue: Unknown

Comments: (2) A 4 page price list "Cheap Price List"

THE PHILATELIC WEST.

Issued Monthly.

IN THE INTEREST OF PHILATELY AND THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

VOL. I.

SUPERIOR, NEB., JANUARY, 1896.

NO. 1.

"SNAPS."

Taken from the Diary of a Well-known Collector.

Collectors should not be content to always lay in the usual way, but should always be on the outlook for "snaps." Many of the smaller post offices have many rare stamps still on sale, and at others you can work the postmaster and get a few periodicals at face value. Being in a small place of about 2,000 inhabitants recently, and having spare time between trains, I went to the post office, and after getting acquainted with the post master, informed him that I desired certain stamps, which, perhaps, he might have, and mentioned among others periodical stamps. He evidently knew nothing of the rule prohibiting their sale, and I secured about fifty each of the one, two, four and ten-cent, and a few of the twenty-four-cent, all at face value. I then inquired if there were any old stamps or envelopes which had been there when he took charge of the office. He said he had noticed a box of envelopes (white) with two stamps on, one green, the other red, but had forgotten what had become of them. I told him to hunt them up, offering him a good sum for their face value for his trouble, if he found them. I have no doubt they were the 1861, four-cent, blue and red.

He could not find them, and I am rather undecided as to whether to go back or not. If I do, he will be almost certain to demand the return of the periodicals, as he has probably found out by this time he is not allowed to sell them. Still, if I do have to give them up and secure the envelopes, I shall be much better off. But if I have to part with them and do not get the envelopes either, I will feel rather mean. But to proceed with another experience which is "snappy" also.

I was going to C— on the morning train, and had just received my mail before starting. As I opened it in the train one letter contained a sheet on which were mounted some

treasury department stamps. A gentleman, an ex United States treasury official, with whom I was acquainted, was seated behind me. He had been looking over my shoulder and had noticed the stamps, and asked me if they were of any value to a collector. I told him they were, and he then informed me that he had used a large number of these and still had a quantity, which he promised to look up and give to me. I forgot all about the matter until several weeks later, when he called on me and brought with him over 1,000 treasury stamps, all unused. The majority were ten and fifteen cent, with a few of the lower values and about a dozen thirty and ninety-cent values. I offered to pay for them, but he would not accept anything, remarking that they cost him nothing and I was welcome to them.

A collector should always improve his time and be on the lookout for opportunities like these. You may strike it rich some day. Stamps acquired in this manner are of much more interest than those purchased of dealers, and are really collected in the fullest sense of the word.

BOILED DOWN.

A Typical Feature.

Paper that has been chemically changed with acids, mucilage, very readily.

"I wish I was in as affluent circumstances as King Kleinsinger," remarked one of our struggling publishers recently, "and I could afford a private secretary."

The P. S. of A. trustees are going to run their department in the correct manner. They have already been heard from, and promise to leave a good record of their year's work.

Many collectors confuse the 1871 lithographed set of Hungary with

that of the 1872 set, and the 1872 set is a good deal more valuable. To avoid this we append the following explanation: The paper in the 1871 set is the same as the 1872 set, but the 1872 set is printed on a different paper, and the 1872 set is more valuable.

Mr. Chas. E. Shaw is highly engaged in resurrecting the exchange department of the S. of P. He has a host of difficulties to overcome, but with his usual persistency will make a success of it.

A double grill is commonly understood to mean two grills on the same stamp. The term really signifies that the same grill has been impressed twice. Stamps in this condition are extremely scarce.

Two varieties of the perforated overprint of the first issue of Hays exist. The background surrounding the print in one is equal to paper, and in the other the same background is composed of cross lines.

Collectors should keep a sharp lookout for two dollar Columbians, three-cent red brown line stamps, ten-cent 1847 and the values of the unperfected higher denomination revenues. They present a good investment, as they are sure to advance materially in price during the coming winter.

A careful examination of Green stamps will reveal many errors in the central figures. The values presenting the most of these are the 10¢ and 20¢. The 10¢ will be found with the figures 1, 00 and 01. The 20¢ appears with 0 and 22 impressed upon it. Careful search will undoubtedly bring to light many other varieties.

Title: Philatelic West, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Superior, Neb.

Publisher: Brodstone and Wilkinson

Editor:

Format/Size: 12 in & 9 in

First Issue: Jan. 1896

Last Issue: Nov. 30, 1898

Total Issue: 30 Nos. in 8 Vols.

Title: Philatelic West, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		1	1896				—	
	2		2	1896				—	
	3		3	1896				—	
	4		4	1896				—	
	5		5	1896				—	
	6		6	1896				—	
2	1		7	1896				—	
	2		8	1896				—	
	3		9	1896				—	
	4		10	1896				—	
	5		11	1896				—	
	6		12	1896				—	
3	1		1	1897				—	
	2		2	1897				—	
	3		3	1897				—	
4	4		4	1897				—	
	5		5	1897				—	
	6		6	1897				—	
5	1		1	1898				—	
	2		2	1898				—	
	3		3	1898				—	

Total Issue:

Comments:

Title: Philatelic West, The

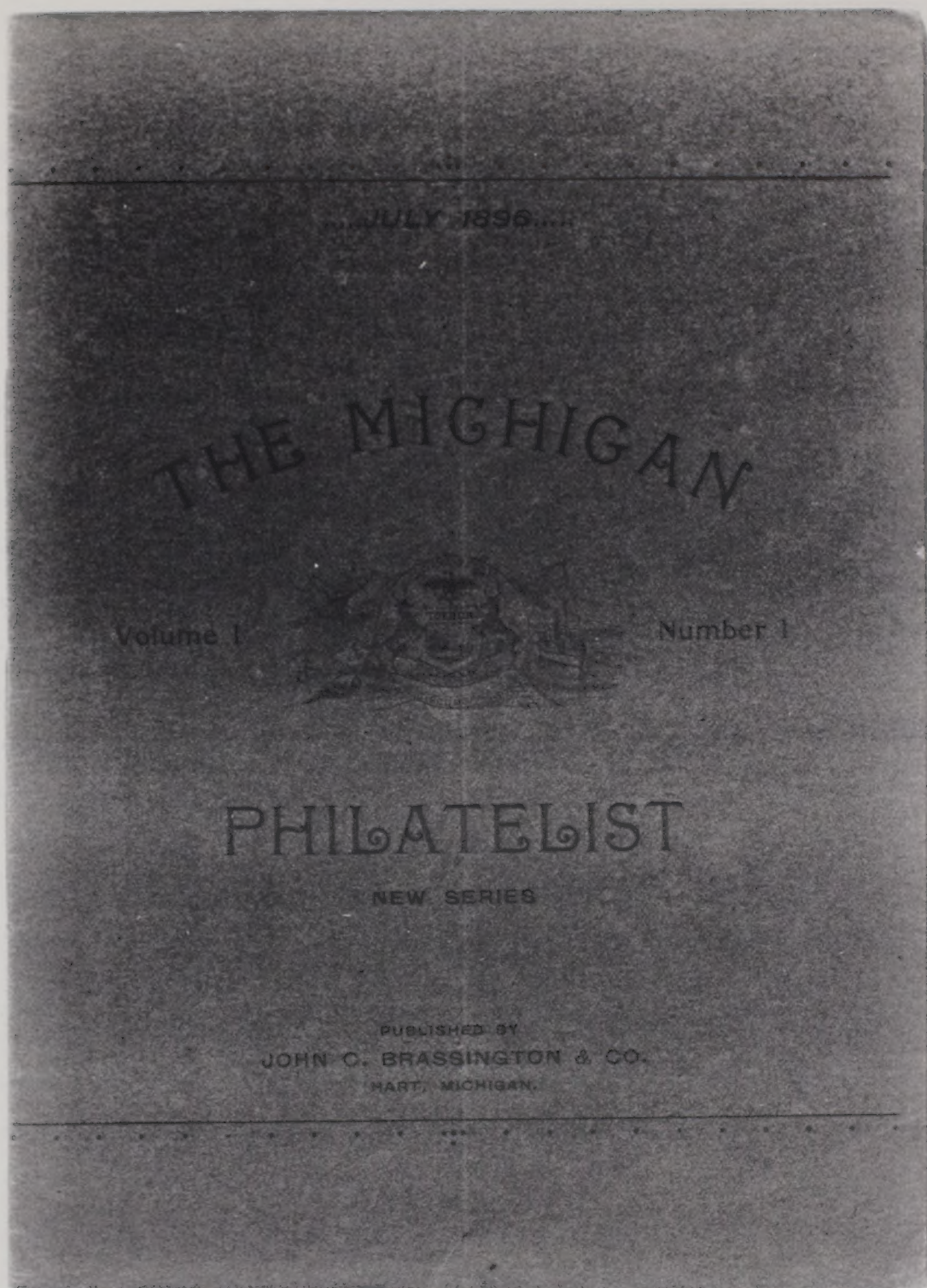
Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
6	1		4	1898				—	
	2		5	1898				—	
7	1		6	1898				—	
	2			1898				—	
	3		9/30	1898				—	
8	1		11/30	1898				—	

[1]

Total Issue: 30 Nos. in 8 Vols.

Comments: [1] Continued as "Philatelic West and Camera News, The"



Title: Michigan Philatelist, The

Subtitle: New Series

Address:

State: Hart, Michigan

Publisher: John C. Brassington and Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 8½ in.

First Issue: July, 1896

Last Issue: April 15, 1899

Total Issue: 7 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Subtitle:

Total Issue: 7 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Comments:

Maybe Partial Numismatics

E of C

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

以“先声夺人”之势，通过“开卷有益”的口号，把广大读者吸引到《新蜀报》的怀抱。《新蜀报》创刊号上，刊登了“本报宗旨”一文，全文如下：

NUMBER FOUR

September 17, 1896.

[illegible]

I have also noted the advent of a new Richmond in the field. Miss H. Smith has sprung out her single eye, Chestnut street, is ardent and willing to do business with any company that may come along. Miss Smith, who is the only lady doctor Philadelphia can boast of, is a very able and charming young woman, with several years' experience in matters pertaining to the treatment of one of our local diseases, and I have no doubt she will hold her own with the best of them.

I got hold of another catalogue. Reverse this week—the one on Proprietary Literature. It was no the first I had seen, but I don't think they are by any means plentiful, and yet, if we only knew where to look for them we would probably pick up a few still.

An English correspondent of the *Boston Herald* makes mention of the finding of a 25 cent Postage paid stamp, mailed, a single copy by the way, but with part of bottom stamp attached. Our English corresponders are behind the times. I disposed of five pairs of this rare one in Boston four months ago at \$100 a pair, so try again, Mr. Kilbon. I was meant to give you something new.

I have now found another variety, and whilst it is not a revenue stamp in the strict sense of the word, yet it was used for that purpose. The stamp in question is the five-cent yellow-brown or mustard of 1861-2, it is compared with the ordinary one of the date, Sept. 3, 1861. I have seen the five-cent brown and the ten-cent green of this issue do duty as both stamps, and have held strips of both of them, but this is the first time I have found the yellow-brown doing service for what it was not intended for.

I hope to give you a few tips in my letter next week on the advanced pages of Revenue for the remainder of this year and the year to come, say. Look out for a big jump, although I think such a course is to be followed in most instances.

Abstract Review

(1)
 (2) On Current Christian Publications.
 (3)
 (4)

 by Theodore Parker.

Subtitle:

State: Jackson, MI

Editor:

First Issue: Aug. 18, 1896

Total Issue: 4 Nos.

Title: Philatelic Weekly, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Aug. 18	1896					
	2		Sept. 1	1896					
	3		Sept. 10	1896					
	4		Sept. 17	1896	52	4	50¢	—	Newsprint

Total Issue:

Comments:

Partial Numismatics

The Pennsylvania Numismatist

Vol. 1.

Johnstown, Pa., July, 1898.

No. 5.

THE NOMENCLATURE AND CHANGES OF THE ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

By REV. A. W. HANDS.

Collectors have been long accustomed to use modern names in describing their coins, probably because of the great difficulty all have experienced in finding out the ancient names by which the coins were described in the laws of their currency.

We are all only too familiar with the words "First brass," "Second brass," "Third brass," and also with the words borrowed from the French numismatists, to whom all students of Roman money are so much indebted, "Billon," "Denarius," "Petite Bronze," "Quinaire," and we find it very convenient to write the well known and accepted symbols "I. E., II. E., III. E." or "S. E., M. E., P. E., and P. E. Q." and, when these are found to be manifestly insufficient to express the number of coins exhibited in our cabinets, we even add obols and sars to these symbols to mark the intervening size.

Among the names commonly in use the word "Quinarus" is probably one of the most misleading being applied by us to all three metals, even to the coinage of the latest period. In the great modern work of Cohen on the Imperial coinage "Quinaires d'or," and "Petite bronze Quinaires" are continually mentioned. In the works of ancient writers the word Quinarus was applied only to the silver coin of the first period representing the half of a denarius. The small gold coins were called "Semisses" or "Tremisses" according to their size, and the small brass coins now marked "P. E. Q." were called "denarii sars."

However convenient the modern popular nomenclature of Roman money may be, those who have passed beyond the stage of mere collecting, and are able to use the coins as aids to the understanding of the social life of those far off days, begin to ask what the names were by which the coins were known to the Romans.

The difficulty experienced in naming the ancient coinage is not entirely modern, for complaints were made in the case of Justinian of the indefinite terms used in describing the denarii.

Very few coins bear the impress of the name by which they were called, as does the Quaternarius of Gallienus; and even such initial letters as S for sars, or such figures as X for denarius, are not by any means common; indeed some of these numbers are the cause of considerable difficulty, such as XXI on the coins of Aurelian and Diocletian. We must look then for information to the literature of each period.

No difficulty will be found in naming the coins of the first two of the Periods into which we may divide the Imperial coinage, the literature of those days supplying us with abundant proof as to their names.

From the time when the Empire began to decline, and the coinage to be debased and changed in form there is a lack of clear information concerning the coins in the literature of the period. The history of those days is chiefly preserved in the "Historie Scriptores Auguste" written by Spartianus, Vopiscus, Lampridius, and Pollio, and when we get to the period of Diocletian and his successors we are dependent upon the Edicts and Legal Codes for any clear references to the coinage.

In looking over any Collection of coins gathered from the mints of all the Emperors from Augustus to Theodosius, we are soon able to trace eight periods distinguished by distinct series of coins

differing in names and values. The first date from the accession of Augustus to the death of Septimius Severus in 211 A.D.; the second from that date to the death of Valerian in 253 A.D.; the third from that year to the accession of Aurelian in 270 A.D.; the fourth from that time to the reform of the coinage by Diocletian in 286 A.D.; the fifth from that year to the abdication of Diocletian in 305 A.D.; the sixth corresponds to the period of the six Emperors and the earlier part of Constantine's reign, until 324 A.D. when Constantinople was founded; the seventh dates from that year to 350 A.D. when Constantine II came to the throne; and the eighth from that time to the end of the Empire.

The coins of the first period are well known, the Argentus, Aurius, and the second, the brass Antoninianus, the third, the brass Antoninianus, the fourth, the brass Antoninianus, the fifth, the half Argentus, the sixth, the half Argentus, the seventh, the half Argentus, the eighth, the half Argentus.

We must beware of the mistake which might be made in thinking that the names of each period ceased to be in circulation when the new coins which mark the new period were introduced; the old coinage continued to be current until it was called in to be reminted, and in the earlier days of the early part of the third century the coins of the earlier Emperors were highly valued. The coinage of the Republic was long in circulation after the establishment of the Empire, and was much esteemed.

The decrees in which the coins overlapped the period of a fresh coinage may be studied by noting what coins are found together in the ancient deposits, which will be described in a future chapter.

FIRST PERIOD

Augustus instituted a new arrangement whereby the gold and silver coinage was issued by the Emperor, and all the copper by the Senate. In 27 B.C. both Senate and Emperor had issued gold and silver coinage from the aurius, and the Imperial treasury respectively.

Copper coinage ceased altogether for a time until about twelve years later, when the new arrangement was made.

This was an advantage to the Senate, and to a certain extent, a limit to the power of the Emperor. For the exchange value of the copper always exceeded the value of the metal, and thus the Senate had the power of issuing an unlimited quantity of credit money. In later times the Emperors assumed the same privilege by depreciating the value of silver. This depreciation of gold and silver coinage began under Nero as early as 61 A.D. Forty-five instead of forty auri, and ninety-six instead of eighty denarii were struck out of a pound of metal. The coinage never recovered its old value, and from Nero's reign we must date the beginning of the bankruptcy which led the state in the third century.

Nero also robbed the Senate of their exclusive right of coining copper money. The influx of

See our liberal premium offer on page 11.

Title: Pennsylvania Numismatist, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Johnstown, PA

Publisher: Johnstown Stamp & Pub. Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: 9½ in.

First Issue: May 1898?

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: Unknown

Title: Pennsylvania Numismatist, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1									
	3		July	1898	12	4	50¢	—	White
	4		Aug.	1898	12	4	50¢	—	White
	5		Sept.	1898	12	4	50¢	—	White

Total Issue:

Comments:

THE CURIO.

Devoted to Coins, Stamps and Curios in General.

PUBLISHED OCCASIONALLY BY

CHAS. STEIGERWALT,

130 East King Street,

Lancaster, Pa.

DECEMBER, 1898.

No. 1.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is the intention of the publisher to issue this combined magazine and price list at short intervals as may seem desirable. Brief items that may be of interest to collectors will precede the usual price lists, and it is hoped they may prove interesting and valuable.

The coming season is expected to show a marked improvement in collecting in every line, and all are advised to buy while prices have not, as yet, advanced materially and gain the profit of the certain increase in value.

CHAS. STEIGERWALT.

Title: The Curio

Subtitle: Devoted to Coins, Stamps and Curios in General

Address: 130 East King Street

State: Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Publisher: Chas Steigerwalt

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine

First Issue: December 1898

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: Unknown

The Philatelic West
and
Camera News.



JOHN HULME LOWE, TORONTO, CAN.

VOL. VIII, No. 2.
SUPERIOR, NEBRASKA.
DECEMBER 30, 1898.

Title: Philatelic West and Camera News, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Superior, Neb.

Publisher: Brodstone Publishing Co., The

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°. 9 in.

First Issue: Dec. 30, 1898

Last Issue: Jan. 31, 1907

Total Issue: 82 Nos.

Title: Philatelic West and Camera News, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
(1) 8	2		12/30	1898				—	
	3		1/31	1899				—	
9	1		3/31	1899				—	
	2		4/30	1899				—	
	3		6/15	1899				—	
10	1		7/15	1899				—	
	2		8/31	1899				—	
	3		10/31	1899				—	
11	1		11/30	1899				—	
	2		12	1899				—	
	3		1 & 2	1900				—	
12	1		3/31	1900				—	
	2		5/1	1900				—	
	3		6/30	1900				—	
13	1		7/31	1900				—	
	2		9/30	1900				—	
	3		11	1900				—	
14	1		12	1900				—	
	2		1/31	1901				—	
	3		2/28	1901				—	
15	1		3/31	1901				—	

Total Issue:

Comments: (1) Previously "Philatelic West, The"

Title: Philatelic West and Camera News, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
15	2		4/30	1901				—	
	3		5/31	1901				—	
16	1		6/30	1901				—	
	2		7/31	1901				—	
	3		8/31	1901				—	
17	1		10	1901				—	
	2		11	1901				—	
	3		12	1901				—	
18	1		1	1902				—	
	2		2	1902				—	
	3		3	1902				—	
19	1		4	1902				—	
	2		5	1902				—	
	3		6	1902				—	
20	1		7	1902				—	
	2		8	1902				—	
	3		9	1902				—	
21	1		10	1902				—	
	2		11	1902				—	
	3		12	1902				—	
22	1		1	1903				—	

Total Issue:

Comments:

Title: Philatelic West and Camera News, The

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
22	2		2	1903				—	
	3		3	1903				—	
23	1		4	1903				—	
	2		5	1903				—	
	3		6	1903				—	
24	1		8	1903				—	
	2		9	1903				—	
	3		10	1903				—	
25	1		11	1903				—	
	2		12	1903				—	
	3		1	1904				—	
26	1		2	1904				—	
	2		3	1904				—	
	3		5	1904				—	
27	1		6	1904				—	
	2		7	1904				—	
	3		8	1904				—	
28	1		9/30	1904				—	
	2		10/30	1904				—	
	3		11/30	1904				—	
29	1		12/30	1904				—	

Total Issue:

Comments:

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
29	2		1/31	1905				—	
	3		2/28	1905				—	
30	1		4	1905				—	
	2		5/31	1905				—	
	3		7/31	1905				—	
31	1		8/31	1905				—	
	2		10/31	1905				—	
	3		12/31	1905				—	
32	1		2/28	1906				—	
	2		3/31	1906				—	
	3		4/30	1906				—	
33	1		5/31	1906				—	
	2		6/30	1906				—	
	3		7/30	1906				—	
34	1		8/31	1906				—	
	2		9/30	1906				—	
	3		10/31	1906				—	
35	1		12/31	1906				—	
	2		1/31	1907				—	

Total Issue: 82 Nos.

Comments: Previously "Philatelic West, The

SAMPLE COPY.

VOL. I.

NO. 3.

The
**PRAIRIE
STATE
Philatelist.**

* MAY, 1900. *

Prairie State Pub. Co;
CHICAGO, ILL.

Title: Prairie State Philatelist, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Chicago, IL

Publisher: Prairie State Pub. Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 8 in.

First Issue: March, 1900

Last Issue: April, 1902

Total Issue: 16 Nos. in 5 Vols.

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		March	1900					
	2		April	1900					
	3		May	1900	12	14	25c	—	Peach
	4/5		June/July	1900					
	6		Aug.	1900					
(1)	2	[7]	Oct.	1900					
	8		Dec.	1900					
	9		Feb.	1901					
3	10		April	1901					
	11		June	1901					
	12		Aug.	1901					
4	13		Oct.	1901					
	14		Dec.	1901					
	15		Feb.	1902					
5	16		April	1902					

Total Issue: 16 Nos. in 5 Vols.

Comments: (1) No. 7 is Numbered Vol. 2, No. 1

Look over the Auction Sale in this issue and send Bids.

VOL. I.

MARCH, 1901.

No. 2

Omaha Monthly Philatelist.

Devoted to the Interests of Stamp Col-
lecting.

PUBLISHED BY

Omaha Stamp
and Coin Co.,

1506 FARNAM ST., OMAHA, NEB.

Subscription, 15 Cents the Year.

Dealers, look over Wholesale List of Omaha Stamp and Coin Company

Title: Omaha Monthly Philatelist

Subtitle: Devoted to the Interest of Stamp Collectors

Address:

State: Omaha, NE

Publisher: Omaha Stamp and Coin Co.

Editor:

Format/Size: 8^o 9 in.

First Issue: Jan., 1901

Last Issue: Oct., 1902

Total Issue: 14 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Title: Omaha Monthly Philatelist

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Jan.	1901	12	8	15c	—	Red
	2		March	1901	12	8	15c	—	Orange
	3		May	1901	12	12	15c	—	Red
	4		June/July	1901	12	12	15c	—	Red
	5		Aug.	1901	12	12	15c	—	Red
	6/7		Sept./Oct.	1901	12	12	15c	—	Yellow
	8		Nov.	1901	12	12	15c	—	Red
	9		Dec.	1901	12	12	15c	—	Red
	10/11		Jan./Feb.	1902	12	12	15c	—	Red
	12		Mar./Apr.	1902	12	12	15c	—	Red
2	1		June/July	1902	12	12	15c	—	Red
	2		Sept./Oct.	1902	12	12	15c	—	Red

Total Issue: 14 Nos. in 2 Vols.

Comments:

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Collector's Journal, The

Subtitle: Published Weekly in the Interest of Collectors of
Stamps, Coins, Old Books, and Miscellaneous
Antiquities

Address:

State: Fayette, IA

Publisher: Frank Hammond

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 10½ in.

First Issue: Nov. 6, 1901

Last Issue: Nov. 27, 1901

Total Issue: 4 Nos.

Have Not Seen

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: As Listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Philatelic Rays

Subtitle: Stamps, Coins, Curios, Postal Cards,
Post Marks, Camera

Address:

State: New York, NY

Publisher: Rudolf Vlach

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 6 in.

First Issue: Sept., 1902

Last Issue: Sept., 1902

Total Issue: 1 No.

Have Not Seen

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: As Listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library. ⁽¹⁾ Previously "The Terminal" Nos. 1 and 2

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: New York Stamp and Coin News

Subtitle:

Address:

State: New York, NY

Publisher: New York Stamp and Coin Co., The

Editor:

Format/Size: 8⁹, 9 in.

First Issue: Dec., 1902

Last Issue: Dec., 1903

Total Issue: 6 Nos.

Have Not Seen

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: As Listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library. Only 200 Copies of Each Number Said to be Printed.

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Stamp and Coin Reporter, The

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Cobleskill, NY

Publisher: Melvin R. King

Editor:

Format/Size: 8°, 9½ in.

First Issue: Nov. 4, 1903

Last Issue: Dec. 23, 1903

Total Issue: 5 Nos.

Have Not Seen

Subtitle:

[illegible]

Comments: As Listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library. (1) Continued as "Stamp Reporter, The"

VOL. I

DEC. 1903

NO. 1

..THE..

COLLECTORS
NOTE BOOK

Devoted to
Stamps, Coins, Paper Money, Curiosities, Autographs,
Books, Indian Relics, Mineralogy,
Natural History, Etc.

SUBSCRIPTION \$.20 PER YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY

Thomas Burnett. Camden, N. J.

Title: The Collector's Note Book

Subtitle: Devoted to stamps, coins, paper money, curiosities,
autographs, books, Indian relics, mineralogy,
natural history, etc.

Address:

State: Camden, NJ

Publisher: Thomas Burnett

Editor: Thomas Burnett

Format/Size: Booklet 5¼ x 7½

First Issue: Dec., 1903

Last Issue: March, 1905 ?

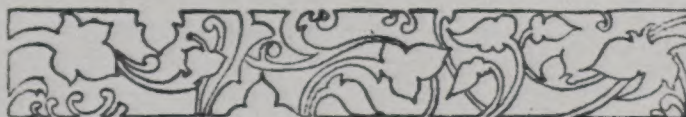
Total Issue: 16 Nos. in 3 Vols.

VOLUME I

NUMBER 3.

FEBRUARY, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIVE

UNIVERSAL EXCHANGE MAGAZINE



FIVE CENTS A COPY. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT - - - - BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Title: Universal Exchange Magazine

Subtitle:

Address:

State: Belvidere, Illinois

Publisher:

Editor: Geo. A. Russ

Format/Size: Magazine 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{5}{8}$

First Issue: December 1904

Last Issue: March 1905

Total Issue: 4 Nos. in 1 Vol.

Title: Universal Exchange Magazine

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
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1

(1)	3		Feb.	1905	12		25c		Mint Green
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Total Issue: 4 Nos. in 1 Vol.

Vol. 1 Dec. 1904-March 1905 Nos. 1-4

Comments: (1) Photo of Delegates to 1904 A.N.A. Convention, St. Louis, October 15th.

Partially Numismatics

Volume 1

Number 1

MARCH 1905

THE COLLECTOR

PHILATELY
NUMISMATICS
ARCHAEOLOGY

PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

50c. Per Year

10c. Per Copy

Title: The Collector

Subtitle: Philately, Numismatics, Archaeology

Address:

State: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Publisher: R.D. Vroman

Editor: R. D. Vroman

Format/Size: Magazine 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

First Issue: March 1905

Last Issue: March 1905

Total Issue: 1 No.

Subtitle: Philately, Numismatics, Archaeology

[illegible]

Vol. 1 March 1905

Comments:

Complete

The
Coin Cabinet

A Magazine for Collectors

NOVEMBER 1905

Published by
GEOFFREY CHARLTON ADAMS
New York • U. S. A.

Title: The Coin Cabinet

Subtitle: A Magazine for Collectors

Address: Flat Iron Building

State: New York, NY

Publisher: Geoffrey Charlton Adams

Editor:

Format/Size: Magazine 6 x 8½

First Issue: November 1905

Last Issue: May 1906

Total Issue: 4 Nos., 1 Vol.

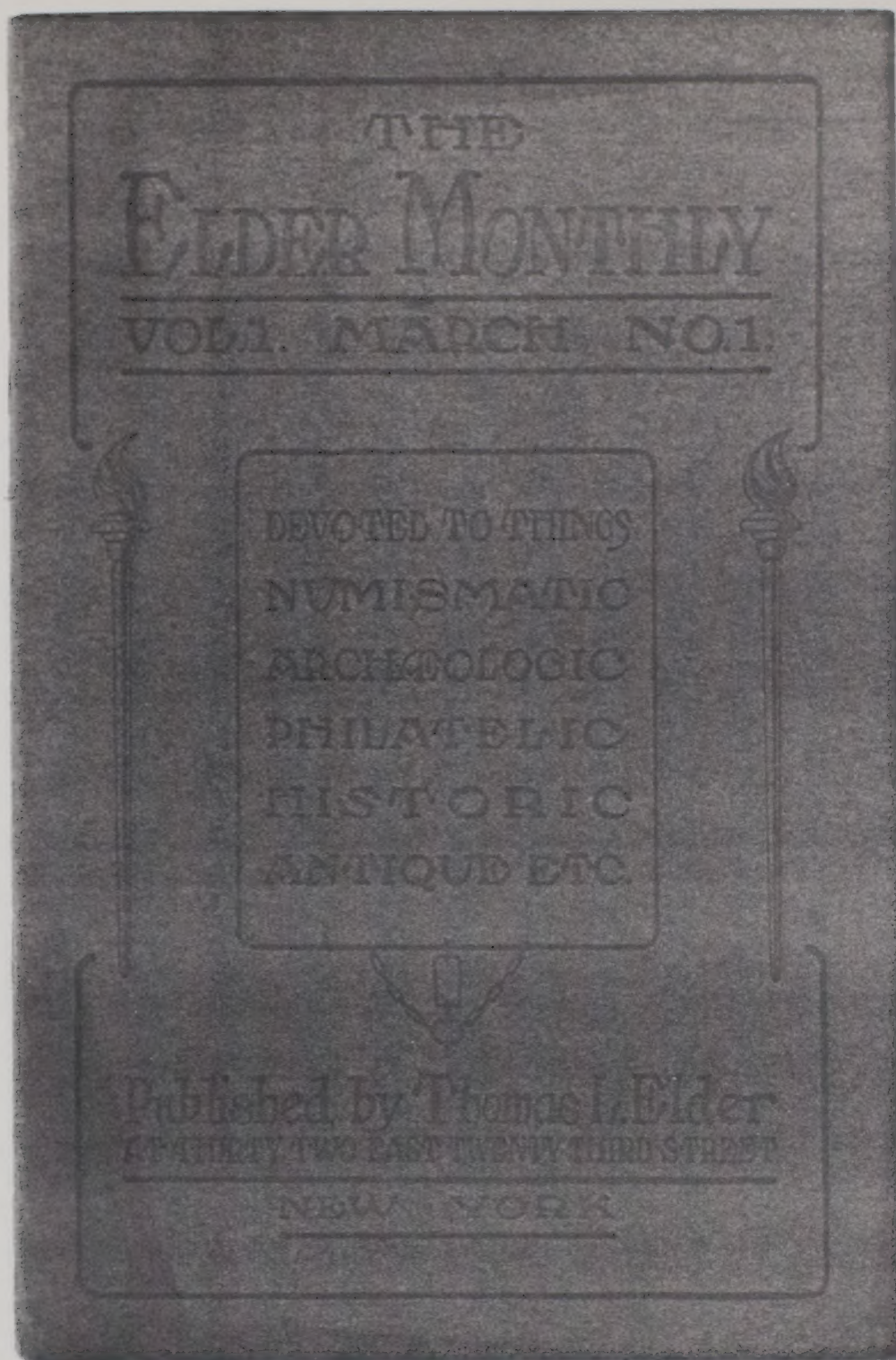
Title: The Coin Cabinet

Subtitle: A Magazine for Collectors

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		11	1905	6	8	.50	—	Red
	2		1	1906	6	20	.50	—	Red
	3		3	1906	6	16	.50	—	Red
	4		5	1906	6	20	.50	—	Red

Total Issue: 4 Nos., 1 Vol.

Comments:



Title: The Elder Monthly

Subtitle:

Address: 32 East 23rd St.

State: New York, NY

Publisher: Thomas L. Elder

Editor: Thomas L. Elder

Format/Size: Magazine 6¾ x 10¼

First Issue: March 1906

Last Issue:

Total Issue:

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		3	1906	12	20	50¢	—	Green
	2		4	1906	12	24	50¢	—	Lt. Brown
	3		5	1906	12	20	50¢	—	Brown
	4		6/7	1906	12	20	50¢	—	Brown
	5		8	1906	12	20	50¢	—	White
	6		9	1906	12	18	50¢	—	Purple
	7		10	1906	12	26	50¢	—	Purple
	8		11	1906	12	24	50¢	—	White
	9		12	1906	12	18	50¢	—	White
	10		1	1907	12	24	50¢	—	White
	11		2	1907	12	28	50¢	—	White
2	1		3	1907	12	32	50¢	—	White
	2		4	1907	12	24	50¢	—	White
	3		5	1907	12	20	50¢	—	White
	4/5		6/7	1907	12	36	50¢	—	White
	8/9		10/11	1907	6	36	50¢	—	White
	10/11		12/1	1907-08	6	24	50¢	—	White
	12		2/3	1908	6	22	50¢	—	White

Total Issue:

Comments: Continued as "The Numismatic Philistine" and continued as "The Elder Magazine."

Have Not Seen

Photo
Not
Available

Title: Post Card and Stamp Journal, The

Subtitle: The Post and Stamp Journal, Coins, Curios, Relics,
Stamps and Post Cards

Address: .

State: Springfield, IL

Publisher: Post Card and Stamp Pub. Co., The

Editor:

Format/Size: 9¼ in.

First Issue: May, 1906

Last Issue: May, 1906

Total Issue: 1 No.

Have Not Seen

Subtitle:

Total Issue:

Comments: As Listed in "Earl of Crawford" Library



Title: Chicago Collectors Monthly

Subtitle: Devoted to Stamp, Coin and Curio Collecting

Address: 1100 Spaulding Ave.

State: Chicago, IL

Publisher: Boehm and Lindquist

Editor: A.F. Boehm

Format/Size: Magazine 6x9

First Issue: Jan. 1907

Last Issue: Feb. 1909

Total Issue: Nos. 1-26 26 Nos.

Subtitle: Devoted to Stamp, Coin & Curio Collecting

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		Jan.	1907	12	12	.25	—	Yellow

Total Issue: 26 Nos.

Comments: Feb. 1909 merged with "The Stamp Journal"

VOL. 1.

NO. 1.

MEHL'S Numismatic Monthly

A NUMISMATIC JOURNAL FOR
THE GENERAL COLLECTOR AND
MORE ESPECIALLY FOR THE BE-
GINNER and YOUNG COLLECTOR


SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50 CENTS PER YEAR

JANUARY
.....1908.....

B. MAX MEHL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received
Contributions from those interested in the science solicited and liberally paid for

 PANTHER CITY PRINTING CO.

Title: Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Subtitle: A Numismatic Journal for the General Collector
and more especially for the Beginner and Young Collector

Address:

State: Fort Worth, Texas

Publisher: B. Max Mehl

Editor:

Format/Size: 8° 9 in.

First Issue: Jan. 1908

Last Issue:

Total Issue:

Title: Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		1	1908	12	16	50¢	—	Lt. Green
	2		2	1908	12	20	50¢	—	Lt. Green
	3		3	1908	12	16	50¢	—	Lt. Green
	4		4	1908	12	20	50¢	—	Lt. Green
	5		5	1908	12	16	50¢	—	Lt. Green
	6		6	1908	12	16	50¢	—	Lt. Green
	7		7	1908	12	16	50¢	—	Lt. Green
	8		8	1908	12	16	50¢	—	Lt. Green
	9		9	1908	12	24	50¢	—	Tan
	10		10	1908	12	24	50¢	—	Tan
	11		11	1908	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	12		12	1908	12	16	50¢	—	Purple
2	1		1	1909	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	2	14	2	1909	12	16	50¢	—	Lt. Purple
	3	15	3	1909	12	16	50¢	—	Lt. Green
	4		4	1909	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	5	17	5	1909	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	6	18	6	1909	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	7	19	7	1909	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	8	20	8	1909	12	16	50¢	—	Lt. Blue
	9	21	9	1909	12	20	50¢	—	Tan

Total Issue:

Comments:

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
2	10	22	10	1909	12	16	50¢	—	Gray
	11	23	11	1909	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	12	24	12	1909	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
3	1	25	1	1910	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	2	26	2	1910	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	3		3	1910	12	16	50¢	—	Peach
	4	28	4	1910	12	16	50¢	—	Mauve
	5	29	5	1910	12	16	50¢	—	Blue
	6	30	6	1910	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	7	31	7	1910	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	8/9	32/33	8/9	1910	12	32	50¢	—	Mauve
	10	34	10	1910	12	16	50¢	—	Blue
	11	35	11	1910	12	16	50¢	—	White
	12	36	12	1910	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
4	1	37	1	1911	12	16	50¢	—	White
	2	38	2	1911	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	3	39	3	1911	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	4	40	4	1911	12	12	50¢	—	Tan
	5/6	41/42	5/6	1911	12	20	50¢	—	Tan
	7/8	43/44	7/8	1911	12	20	50¢	—	Tan
	9/10	45/46	9/10	1911	12	24	50¢	—	Tan

Total Issue:

Comments:

Title: Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
6	11	71	11	1915	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	12	72	12	1915	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
7	1	73	1	1916	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	2	74	2	1916	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	3	75	3	1916	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	4	76	4	1916	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	5	77	5	1916	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	6/7	78/79	6/7	1916	12	20	50¢	—	Tan
	8/9	80/81	8/9	1916	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	10	82	10	1916	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	11	83	11	1916	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	12	84	12	1916	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
8	1	85	1	1917	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	2	86	2	1917	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	3	87	3	1917	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	4	88	4	1917	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	5	89	5	1917	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	6/7	90/91	6/7	1917	12	20	50¢	2000	Tan
	8/9	92/93	8/9	1917	12	20	50¢	—	Tan
	10	94	10	1917	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	11	95	11	1917	12	16	50¢	—	Tan

Total Issue:

Comments:

Title: Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
4	11	47	11	1911	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
(1)	12	48	12	1911	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
5	1	49	1	1914	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	2	50	2	1914	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	3	51	3	1914	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	4	52	4	1914	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	5	53	5	1914	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	6	54	6	1914	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	7	55	7	1914	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	8	56	8	1914	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	9/10	57/58	9/10	1914	12	20	50¢	—	Tan
	11	59	11	1914	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	12	60	12	1914	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
6	1	61	1	1915	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	2	62	2	1915	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	3	63	3	1915	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	4	64	4	1915	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	5	65	5	1915	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	6	66	6	1915	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	7/8	67/68	7/8	1915	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	9/10	69/70	9/10	1915	12	20	50¢	—	Tan

Total Issue:

Comments: (1) Notice of not publishing during 1912 due to move to New York City.

Title: Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

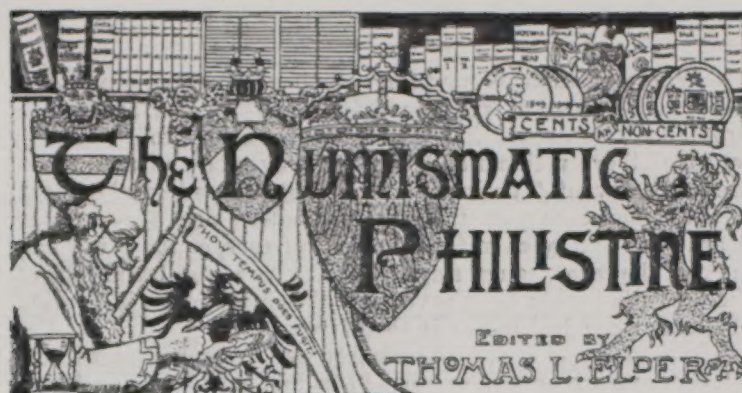
Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
8	12	96	12	1917	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
9	1	97	1	1918	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
(1)	2	97	2	1918	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
(1)	3	97	3	1918	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	4	98	4	1918	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
(1)	5	98	5	1918	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	6/7	99/100	6/7	1918	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	8/9	101/102	8/9	1918	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	10	103	10	1918	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	11	104	11	1918	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	12	105	12	1918	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
10	1	106	1	1919	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	2	107	2	1919	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	3/4	108/109	3/4	1919	12	20	50¢	—	Tan
	5	110	5	1919	12	16	50¢	2000	Tan
	6/7	111/112	6/7	1919	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	8	113	8	1919	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	9	114	9	1919	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	10	115	10	1919	12	16	50¢	—	Tan
	11	116	11	1919	12	20	50¢	—	Tan
(2)	12	117	12	1919	12	16	50¢	—	Tan

Total Issue:

Comments: (1) Whole Number is Misnumbered.

(2) Discontinued.



Vol. I.

OCTOBER, 1909

No. 1.

GLAD TO MEET YOU.

This is "The Numismatic Philistine," first offense, but likely to be repeated. You may be, gentle reader, one to whom it comes with a welcome message, or you may be one to whom it arrives as a distinct shock.

In the latter case, you need shocking.

The "N. P." will never contain a line which could offend a consistent coin lover whose guiding star is a genuine affection for a science which can almost be termed the "Mother of History."

The "N. P." may not come to fill a long felt want but it will soon show that there is a place all ready and waiting for it.

Numismatic development is strenuous these days. Americans are rallying to the delights of coin collecting as never before.

There is hunger for the collectable and thirst for real knowledge about it.

Naturally enough, birds of the numismatic feather follow the classic routine.

But there is one fly in the ointment.

Wherever there is true religion there is fake religion hanging round the corner.

The ward politician is ever on the heels of the patriot.

Title: The Numismatic Philistine

Subtitle:

Address: 32 East 23rd Street

State: New York, NY

Publisher:

Editor: Thomas L. Elder

Format/Size: Magazine 6 x 9 1/4

First Issue: Oct. 1909

Last Issue: Unknown

Total Issue: Unknown

Title: The Numismatic Philistine

Subtitle:

Volume	No.	Whole No.	Month	Year	Frequency	Total Pages	Yearly Sub Cost	Circulation	Cover Color
1	1		10	1909	12	20	.50	—	White
	2		11	1909	12	28	.50	—	White

Total Issue: Unknown

Comments:

